

C. ELECTION: Faceoff in Lotusland • THE OLYMPICS: Carrying the torch

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

MAY 13, 1996

Copps may
save her
career—
but at what
cost to the
Liberals?

The Sheila Syndrome

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be nice if the

wondrous,

fantastic,

virtual

world of the

Internet was

just a little less,

well, virtual?"

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Maybe we should have called it the Hurricane.



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Maclean's CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE This Week

MAY 13 1996 VOL. 108 NO. 20

Departments

EDITORIAL 4
LETTERS 6
OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES 10
COVER 18

CANADA 26
L'Amour was built up in Quebec; the defense in Gordie Joadie's high profile Calgary trial says she did not know what she was doing when her husband was shot

WORLD 32
Russia's presidential election turns into a tight race between Boris Yeltsin and his Communist challenger, a former member of a Hardman death squad seeks protection in Canada, Mr. Katsouris goes to Washington

ECONOMICS 42
Central Bank moves to expand the Canadian newspaper empire, three Quebec media families battle for Montreal's cable industry

PEOPLE 46

OLYMPICS 50

PEOPLE 54

BOOKS 62

Books on Borneo try to engage the public; a journalist moves from Kuwait to critical correspondence in China, Sylvia Fraser writes a New Age adventure

BROADCASTING 71
Defining the role of the CBC is at the heart of the corporation's labor negotiations

TRIPS 72
Pamela Anderson can make her movie about it: a post-apocalyptic adventure that is heavy on the cheese and black humor keeps The Pelicanor returning

THEATRE 74
A play about growing up at the piano strikes some funny and moving notes.

Columns

BARBARA KIMEL 15
ANTHONY WILSON SMITH 25
ROSS LIVER 46
PETER G. NEWHURST 48
ALLAN POTTERBHAM 78

Maclean's is also available on the Internet at <http://www.macleans.ca/macleans> and on CompuServe (GO MACLEAN'S).

PHOTOGRAPHY: L'Amour was built up in Quebec; the defense in Gordie Joadie's high profile Calgary trial says she did not know what she was doing when her husband was shot.

Cover

18 The Sheila syndrome

Sheila Copps changed her name and quit the cabinet and the Commons, as she had once promised to do if the Liberals failed to replace the GST. But she immediately launched a bid for re-election—and the government was still reeling from the cabinet fallout



COVER PHOTO BY GREG GORDON/STYLING BY JANE

Features

58 A midwife of souls

Analyst Marian Woodman, one of the brightest lights in human potential circles, challenges race and women to heed the impulses of their hearts



PHOTO BY GREG GORDON

26

Faceoff in Lotusland

Premier Glen Clark called an election in British Columbia—and the NDP took an early lead. But it will be a close contest with the Opposition Liberals



50 Carrying the torch

With the Games fast approaching, Canadian athletes are jumping, soaring, spiking, shooting and punching their way towards Atlanta, full bent on having their Olympic experience

From The Editor

The Liberals' Land of Oz



The following is a guest editorial by Senior Editor Andrew Phillips:

Thank you, Sheila Copps. Finally, the entire country had something to write about. English and French, east and west—all could agree on one thing last week: across the Copps and her autopsic partner decline to resign her seat. If there was one lesson that seemed immediate and obvious, it was that not only must people in public life do the

right thing, but they must do it at the right time. Quitting later may be just as bad—worse, even—as not quitting at all. And so Copps burned as the prime of national outrage at broken promises and cynical politicking, and Canadians danced around the Theatre-Dieu, dazed, the wicked GST witch is dead!

There was, behind the outraged editorials and blaring headlines, a relief of public satisfaction at Copps's misadventure. For the past 3 1/2 years, for fact over since the Liberals took power, Canadians have experienced a curious sense of loss. With Denis Manning's James cancelled out of Ottawa, national newspapers have been free to be barroom. To be sure, there is always Louisa Boocardi—but most English-Canadian harbor a sneaking respect, even affection, for him, as the outpouring of sympathy over his grave illness at the end of 1994 amply demonstrated. Until last week, we had nothing even approaching the delicious roll call of shame that Manning's hap-



Copps: she refused to follow the script and simply go away

less masters provided so regularly. Roch LaSalle, Sheila Sturgeon and the rest may be just footnotes now, but at the time they followed the familiar cycle of political scandals: the initial charges, the self-defensive denial, the continuing revelations, the halfhearted apology, the inevitable resignation. It all provides a satisfying sense of closure.

Copps, however, refused to provide that feeling of finality. She is, after all, far from politically dead, since the voters of Hamilton East appear poised to return her to Ottawa on June 17 in an exercise that will cost taxpayers as much as \$500,000. She refused to follow the script and simply go away—and that was the most infuriating part. First came the tears she clenched, the open embrace, the water quivered. She was the very picture of civility. But then, in a flash, there she was again, smiling, growing from ear to ear, so obviously loving the chance to get out and press the flesh, at whatever cost. In the Liberal's Land of Oz, just click your taxpayer-funded heels and you're as home as home.

In the end, of course, what matters is not the hair of Sheila Copps. The most troubling aspect of the GST fiasco is what it reveals about a government that seems to be losing its grip. For the first two years, it appeared to do no wrong. But from the moment the federalists came within a hair of losing the Quebec referendum on Oct. 30, it seemingly can do nothing right. Canadians have finally peered behind the screens. And instead of a great and powerful wizard, they have discovered, once again, just a bunch of confused little men (and one very silly interested woman).

Newsroom Notes:

Board for Georgia

The Summer Olympics are just 10 weeks away, and Canadian athletes are gearing up for their moment in the very hot Atlanta sun. Some carry the weight of great expectations, their country counting on them to win medals. Others are lesser known but no less determined, and it is a selection of these stories whom Maclean's profiles in this issue. The pieces are part of the magazine's continuing coverage of the buildup to



Jennifer Johnston, *Olympic legend*, as *award for the annual universities crew*



the Games in July. At that point, Maclean's will send its two main staffs, all of their winners of past Olympic efforts. Assistant Managing Editor Bob Laves, Senior Writer James Duncan, Calgary Bureau Chief Mary Norrath and Photo Editor Peter Bragg.

University honors

Maclean's 65th annual universities board, published last November, won a gold medal at the National Magazine Awards for 1995 last week. The award for service journalism went to Assistant Managing Editor Ann Dawsett Johnston and Editorial Editor Victor Dwyer, who oversee the huge annual undertaking.

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MICHELIN
BECAUSE SO MUCH IS RIDING ON YOUR TIRES

The Mail

The refugee trade

Your cover story claims to expose the "viciousness of incentives by criminals but only victims there further by peddling facile answers" ("The people struggle," April 29). What makes people pay huge sums of money to smugglers somewhere at risk to their lives? Unemployment—caused by the need to escape persecution. Why do refugees have to resort to peddling their bodies? In large part because countries like Canada put a lot of time and money into building barriers to prevent refugees from coming to Canada.

Joel Denik,
Canadian Council for Refugees,
Montreal

Your article illustrates how much our immigration and refugee policies need drastic reform. Perhaps we could start by decreasing the exorbitant numbers of the immigration and refugee boards. They have elevated glibness to an art form.

Joseph Mott,
North Vancouver, B.C.

As a legitimate landed immigrant who came from Sri Lanka to Canada more than 25 years ago, I am disgusted by the lawlessness among the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Toronto. Much of the "humanitarian" that these refugees claim to have fled from in Sri Lanka are the victims of a concerted campaign by refugee peddlers to smuggle Canadians for an ever-larger instalment of the "victim." The well-organized criminality of these Tamils, with their fraud suits containing outrageous charges against the Sinhalese, should be viewed by Canadians with the greatest skepticism. What really galls me is that these fake refugees are spoiling the atmosphere for the true refugees in this world.

Anita K. Naps,
Tamp Bay, Ont.

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I am a Tamil refugee claimant and I found your article misleading because it uses a quote from a Sri Lankan government official to prove its thesis. According to that official, Tamils are only being persecuted by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and that is the only valid reason for them to apply for refugee status. It fails to discuss the ethnic violence and horrific wars between LTTE and the Sri Lankan government or LTTE and the Indian government that led to an explosive growth in Tamil refugees worldwide. Neither I nor most other Tamil refugees left for fear of LTTE.

We left because we were being persecuted by the gov-

'A critical concern'

Your cover story on "The sperm scare" (April 1) was very timely and worthwhile. A decrease in sperm count is not only a critical concern because it could lead to the demise of the human race, but because of the devastation that infertility brings to the lives it affects. I couldn't disagree more with the readers who dismissed the importance of low sperm counts because of our population growth. Deciding to have children is a most important and personal decision and to demand this choice to be lost part of one's identity. The tragedy of infertility should not be trivialized by those not touched by its grief.

Joanne Klein,
Edmonton, Ont.

government partly spending Canadian tax dollars to import criminals and then spending more to prosecute and jail them in Canada? It is time the government stopped the flow of these bogus refugees and instructed its foreign offices to stop processing these claims immediately.

Joe de Jorio,
London, Ont.

In our own backyard

Cool grief! An article on garden tours to Greece, April 22 issue ("Ticket to paradise," Backs) and no mention of Victoria, an area known the world over for its gardens. We are encouraged to visit England, Georgia, the St. Lawrence River cruise, Finland, Belgium and Scotland but not mention of Canada's most beautiful gardens, surpassed by none.

P. Hickey,
Edmonton, B.C.

Celtic pride

Glasgow Celtic have been since their inception in 1888 a multi-denominational team, with Glasgow Rangers ("Challenging the religious bigotry," Sports, April 29). The Union Jack and St. Andrew's Cross also fly at Celtic Park, alongside the Irish tricolour, which is there in honour of its founding members. Your article is very slanted against Celtic supporters. How can this be when for more than 100 years the Rangers club never had a Catholic employee in any capacity, let alone the playing staff? I am Protestant in faith and, like tens of millions worldwide, proud of being a "Celtic man."

James Birt,
Saskatoon



Can you find the 33 different products from Amway in this photo?

Virtually every product seen above can be obtained through Amway—from the sunscreen and vitamins to the patio furniture and gas grill. The only thing from Amway you can't see is the money-back, 100% satisfaction guarantee. (But it's there.) Thousands of quality products are available from Amway and all of them carry the guarantee of your complete satisfaction. Always have always will. Amway has held true to that promise for 35 years.



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Face Facts
 From Breakout to Break-through:
The News on Men-Like Acne
 By Alexandra Adams

Is there anything more embarrassing than having to face the world with an ugly blemish? Doesn't it always seem to happen when you want to look your best?

Acne is on the increase in adults—affecting somewhere around 30 per cent of women between 21 and 50. Dermatologists point the finger at everything from stress to pollution to certain cosmetic ingredients.

We may not know why we get acne but we do know how we get it: The male hormone, androgen, stimulates the sebaceous glands to over-produce oil that plugs pores and results in breakouts.

For some years, dermatologists across the country have been treating acne patients topically with AHAs and salicylic acid. This helps reduce breakouts by speeding up the exfoliation process and doing away with the build-up of sebum and dead skin cells.

As a result, your skin does what it's supposed to: it creates new cells to replace the ones being shed. And these new cells make skin firmer, more supple, younger-looking.

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THE MAIL

Out of tune

How can Trent Foster possibly argue against the playing of the national anthem at sports events? ("Why play national anthems anyway?" Sports Watch, April 8) Pardon? he read the magazine that his column is written in? In a Maclean's poll ("A quiet protest," Cover, July 1, 1995), you reported that "nearly nine out of 10 (89 per cent) of all respondents say they feel pride when they see the flag or hear the national anthem."

Donald P. Nelson,
 Petoskey, N.S.

Surely one of the most sensitive bits of American culture we have exported in this practice of having a solemn sing the stars before a game. If we must have them, why not just play a good recorded version on the PA system? It's hard to take much pride in *G. Canada* when its best is measured by some rock star.

R. S. McFarlane,
 Toronto

Credit due

The photograph of the woman smoker used to illustrate "Heavy breathing" (Opening Notes, March 11) is my work, not that of video-maker James Walker of Premier Productions who was interviewed in the article. I gladly provided Maclean's my life describes how "The Americans try to grind down our culture." We may be grinding down your culture, but I'm not sure how much we are trying. I'm not sure that all 264,065,418 of us really care. Newman apparently thinks that we all missed the current nature of the O. J. Simpson trial and that we have a monopoly on greed and violence (think about the Westray coal mine and Somalia, Peter). If Canada is the No. 1 place to live, why don't you show us how it's done? Instead, you write about how we do things. How Canadian do you?

Edward Lasser
 Cultural/Light Photography,
 Oshawa City, Ont. 36

'How Canadian'

Three cheers for Peter C. Newman. He has put into words what many Canadians are thinking about our American neighbors. Comparing us to Pluto in the Americans' Mickey Mouse ("Let's not play Pluto to Mickey Mouse," The Nation's Stomach, April 6) was a perfect analogy of

what happens when the Americans think they can take the upper hand with Canadians. It really puts me to have them tell us what our relationship should be with a foreign country. This is one reason I continue to read Maclean's—it reminds me of how proud I am to be a Canadian.

Lynn Gilson,
 Whitby, Ont.

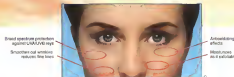
Peter C. Newman's column is yet another example of the American belief that has graced the pages of Maclean's for as long as I have subscribed. I am a Canadian married to an American, living in the United States, and I am sick of reading the same level of self-praising rhetoric week after week. My husband and I lived in Canada for two years, and I constantly had to justify his nationality while he had to defend our habits about the racist gun-using rednecks who are supposedly the sole inhabitants of his country. While living in the United States, no Americans have been hostile towards me, or asked me questions about Canadian goods. Instead, they have asked why I would ever want to leave a home as beautiful as Canada. I would give up my Canadian citizenship for anything, but I may not be as sentimental about my subscription to Maclean's.

Barry French,
 Portland, Ore.

As an American who has been reading Maclean's regularly for several years, I found Peter C. Newman's column amusing. He describes how "The Americans try to grind down our culture." We may be grinding down your culture, but I'm not sure how much we are trying. I'm not sure that all 264,065,418 of us really care. Newman apparently thinks that we all missed the current nature of the O. J. Simpson trial and that we have a monopoly on greed and violence (think about the Westray coal mine and Somalia, Peter). If Canada is the No. 1 place to live, why don't you show us how it's done? Instead, you write about how we do things. How Canadian do you?

Shirley C. Gendron,
 Anaheim, Alta. 36

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drizzle with the remaining coulis. Surround with fresh berries. Mix 1 cup (250ml) of yogurt or sour cream with 1 tablespoon (15ml) of frozen concentrated orange juice and spoon over berries. Garnish with grated citrus rind (optional).

When your guests ask who made this delicious dessert, look them straight in the eye and say "Me!"

Me & Sara Lee



Column



Barbara Amiel

How the facts can contradict the story

The headline of *The Times* Star on April 23 was jubilant. "Moment 'decision of century': Palestinian council votes to revoke clause seeking the end of Israel." The Star was not alone. Every major Western newspaper hailed what Israel's prime minister, Shimon Peres, called "the most important historical development in our region in a hundred years." The 1996 Palestinian National Council has 330 delegates, about 30 of which enjoy Arabs to "liquidate" Israel through "armed struggle." Charming, I thought. Amiel's ended it.

Unfortunately, he hadn't. The clauses were not revoked, and there is no date set for when they will be revoked. It may be done

such response was to sit someone threw a rock and the reply was to empty a machine-gun at the rock-thrower's neighbor. The notion that the Palestinians had actually cancelled the still-standing clauses and the two sides could now get on with peace eased the fatigue.

Both Israel and the United States have elections coming up and for both Peres, and to a lesser extent President Bill Clinton, the belief that they can deliver peace is critical to reelection. Peres owed to porting the PNC meeting on a breakthrough. Unlike rising leaders in the West, he actually has a grand design and philosophy. The Israeli elections are only 30 days away. Peres's belief that peace can be obtained by making ambiguous deals with Amiel may be an illusion, but it is an honest one on which he has staked his life, his career and his place in history.

In 1971, the PLO agreed on a new policy of a staged takeover of Israel by going along with any concession or measure that would weaken its historical enemy. References to this 1971 meeting peppered Amiel's public Gaza speech, including the bloodcurdling cry that the Arabs had begun the "1,000-mile march" to Palestine and "its capital, holy Jerusalem, whether they like it or not, and he who does not flee it may go and drink from the sea." When people don't like the consequences of that state must they discuss it as "just rhetoric." I take the position that the Palestinians mean what they say, unmodified as it may be.

Despite what most people think, the PLO has yet to revoke its policy of armed struggle to liquidate Israel

Amiel heads a group of people who have never accepted the 1947 UN vote that created Israel and believe that the revocation of the PNC charter is a betrayal of all their principles. For each PNC delegate as Abu Abbas, the man who masterminded the Achille Lauro hijacking, or Amrison, virtually

nothing short of the disbanding of Israel will suffice. This disbanding need not be violent. Amrison, for example, demands that Israel simply release jailed terrorists and honor the "right of return" to Arabs in the diaspora—a move that could lead to a demographic reversal of Israel. The one legitimizing hope behind Peres's policy is that there will emerge a group of Palestinian cadres with vested interests better served by peace than armed conflict.

The PLO may or may not revoke some of the charter soon. Perhaps all that matters is that the international community judges it to have happened and will hold them to it. With U.S. support, Israel is in a fairly strong position to gamble for peace. But Amiel, who uses the notion that he is doing his best in a very difficult situation ("He plays his weapons like a Stradivarius" said one Israeli intelligence source), is going for major strategic concessions without offering anything in return. If the world is lulled into the belief that the Palestinians have made a major concession, then come the next outbreak, international response may be based on the false premise that he and the Palestinians have gone out on a historical limb. Mainstreamism is as dangerous to Israel as Hezbollah rockets, and a thousand times as difficult to fight.

Opening Notes

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

A stamp of approval for low technology

In the high-speed era of the cell phone and the Internet, making a message by mail stubbornly survives as a multi-billion-dollar system of global communication. Not only that, postage stamps themselves, especially the special commemorative type, are still a big business, as both collectors and people who simply like to adorn their letters with something unusual eagerly snap up new issues. In light of all that, Canada Post Corp. launched its



The Spirit of Naida David. Royal (bottom) envelope

new 96-cent stamp for overseas mail from Canada in a splashy ceremony last week outside the country—at least legally on horse sold at reception at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. The new stamp portrays a man in a black/white portrait, a man whose image was created by artist Naida David that stands in a reflecting pool at the embassy's entrance. The Spirit of Naida David group 13 anyone figures of David's ancestral people, the Haida of the Queen Charlotte Islands on Canada's Pacific coast, in a 30-foot-long ocean canoe. David, who spent five years creating the work, was unable to attend the ceremony because of illness (he has suffered for years from Parkinson's disease). But his wife, Marlene, brought his greetings, and in a collage of the renowned artist's words about his inspiration for Canada—people in communion among themselves and bound for communication with the outside world.

Adding eyes and ears

Every Realtor wears the three most important cards: location, location and location. Now, in a new crime-prevention initiative, the Fraser Valley Real Estate Board (which operates in the Vancouver-area communities of North Delta, Surrey, White Rock, Langley and Abbotsford)—is putting its unique perspective on location to good use. Under a newly launched Realty Watch program, the board's 2,700 members have joined forces with police to assist in emergencies or cases involving missing persons or suspicious vehicles. The concept evolved after White Rock resident Paul Cameron—whose 15-year-old daughter, Pamela, went missing and was

later found murdered in 1994—suggested that Realtors, with their cell phones, papers and community presence, could be an excellent resource.

Under the program, the RCMP or local police will call the real estate board if they need help. The board, in turn, will pass on the specifics to its 225 real estate offices in the area. The offices will then notify individual Realtors by pager to stay alert and report suspicious activities to 911. Const. John Rose, a spokesman for the Surrey RCMP, says the force is grateful for the assistance, especially in an era of tight police budgets. "It is a question of resources," he adds. "It is good to have more eyes and ears out there."



What writers are reading

The book is a journey
personalized by the reader
worth reading

KIM CAMPBELL, former prime minister's aide, is a graduate student, especially in Soviet studies. Current reading: *Antony and Cleopatra* by Jack MacLachlan, the American ambassador to the Soviet Union during its collapse.

Her comments: "I was interested that one someone who had kept up with the field was as impressed as I was at the way the system came apart and the speed at which it did."

JOHN IRVING, novelist and author of *The Imaginary Girlfriend*, has been writing about

writing and writing. Recent reading: *The Moor's Last Right* by Salman Rushdie. His comments: "It is ultimately funny. It kept me laughing."



FINE PRINT

'Liberating' the Internet

In its three-year history of making access to the commercialization of the Internet, the Internet Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for all kinds of mischief. The acts include so-called bombing of e-mail accounts—bombarding them with so many messages that they shut down. The front also claims responsibility for breaking into IBM and Sprint computers. And now, prosecutors in St. Louis have linked a 19-year-old computer hacker to the front after the FBI found a front message on his computer. Christopher Schmitt is accused of his first act in September in five counts of fraud, receiving telephone calls with hundreds of credit-card and calling-card numbers. Despite all that, some experts caution that the front may not actually exist. As Eugene Spafford, a computer-security expert at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., puts it: "He could just as well have had something on a disk claiming to be a member of the Internet, the NSA or the Flat Earth Society—but doesn't necessarily mean that there's a connection." On the Net, seeing is not necessarily believing.

What science gives, science takes away

What is health-consciousness to do? As medical science continues its investigations into the workings of the human body, the medicine offers challenges of not downright contradictory. Some recent examples:

• **Sperm counts:** Earlier this year there were troubling reports that sperm rates may be experiencing declines in their sperm counts. Not so, say two new studies published last week in the journal *Fertility and Sterility*. In fact, since several U.S. cities may have higher sperm counts than they had 30 years ago. And how do scientists explain the discrepancy? Regional variations.

• **Beta-carotene supplements:** They became a multimillion-dollar industry after research indicated that beta-carotene may delay the effects of aging. But two studies published last week in the *New England Journal of Medicine* say such supplements do not prevent cancer or slow heart disease, as its proponents claimed. The doctors' advice? Eat fruits and vegetables.

• **Unlabeled food:** "What is food" as the minutes changed by millions being in motion, a healthy weight and unencumbered arteries. But now another study in the *New England Journal* says that moderate amounts of such high-fat foods as margarine, margarine and salad dressing can be an important part of a healthy diet. And why are the snazzy foods now safe? They are good sources of vitamin E, which helps prevent coronary heart disease.

Laptop theft—a variation on an old trick

Laptops thieves have come to have a high-tech variation of the old-fashioned trick. Instead of going somewhere money on unsuspecting travellers and leaving with their bags in the ensuing confusion, these prize targets business travellers with laptop computers at airports. The secret, so far, has not hit Canadian airports where federal regulations require anyone entering the airport with a laptop to have a boarding pass or ticket. But in the U.S. of States, anyone can enter the departure lounge. There, two thieves position

BEST-SELLERS

- FICHTION**
1. *The Truth Is Out There*, John Grisham
 2. *The Devil's Heart*, John Grisham
 3. *The Devil's Heart*, John Grisham
 4. *Primary Colors*, Andrew Ross
 5. *House of Cards*, Michael Crichton
 6. *Love, Death, and the Devil*, Michael Crichton
 7. *The Nightingale*, Michael Crichton
 8. *The Woman Who Walked into Doors*, John Grisham
 9. *Robert Bly*, John Grisham
 10. *Malin*, Michael Crichton
- NONFICTION**
1. *Time and Chance*, John Grisham
 2. *Bill Clinton*, John Grisham
 3. *The Devil's Heart*, John Grisham
 4. *Primary Colors*, Andrew Ross
 5. *House of Cards*, Michael Crichton
 6. *Love, Death, and the Devil*, Michael Crichton
 7. *The Nightingale*, Michael Crichton
 8. *The Woman Who Walked into Doors*, John Grisham
 9. *Robert Bly*, John Grisham
 10. *Malin*, Michael Crichton

Tales ex-wives tell

Best-selling author Louise Erdrich's latest novel, *Tales of Burning Love*, is a darkly humorous look at female relationships. Stranded in a car during a North Dakota blizzard, four distinctly different women, connected only by the same husband, tell their stories. The women are told to tell their stories to survive the storm—and life.



Going through airport security in Cleveland's airport

as the laptop on the other side of the scanner and leaves the area. Kenta's friend, a member of the Red River International, an Internet newsletter for portable computer users, posted a warning about the rapidly spreading scam after learning about it from his readers. Advice from some computer experts: diagnose a portable computer in a bookstore or larger place of laptops that does not screen "laptop inside."

Passages

PRESUMED DEAD: Former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency director William Colby, 76, is back disappointing his wife's wish to see him at home in Rock Point, Md., 60 km south of Washington. A 25-year CIA veteran, Colby headed the spy agency from 1973 to 1976, presiding over the worst crisis in its history by revealing a



host of illegal CIA activities in the Watergate scandal to whistleblowing, plotting foreign coups and conducting mind-control experiments. After the discovery of his continued presence, he was arrested. Colby told police what he did not suspect had happened.

DIED: Montreal taxi-driver Richard Barabé, 41, who had been in a vegetative state since being beaten unconscious while in police custody in 1993, died in 1993, of internal bleeding, at a Montreal hospital. Last July, four Montreal police officers were sentenced to terms ranging from 180 hours of community work to 90 days in prison, after being convicted of assaulting badly him for being black. When they had arrested after he asked a church service. The officers, who are on bail, are appealing the convictions.

DIED: Clara Culhane, 77, a tireless activist for prisoners' rights since the early 1970s, of a stroke, in Vancouver. A former member of the Communist Party of Canada, Culhane last year received the Order of Canada in the voluntary service category.

MARRIED: Hollywood bad boy Sean Penn and actress Robin Wright (Farrar) divorced, in Los Angeles, Penn, whose first marriage to pop singer Madonna ended in 1988, was an Oscar nominee for best actor for his portrayal of a death row inmate in *Dead Man Walking*.

APPOINTMENT: Reform MP Neil Meredith, 47, for being convicted a former official of Canada's security services of being a spy, in a written statement in Ottawa. In March, Meredith told the House of Commons that a translator working for the Canadian Security Intelligence Service had been a Russian spy. Later information provided by the Vancouver-area MP made it clear that the translator was Frank Pratt, who retired from CSIS last year. Pratt demanded an apology, which Meredith refused to give at the time.

THE SHEILA
SYNDROME

Copps with supporters
in Hamilton East
by-election fight

Copps steps down—but the cost to the government may be high

BY E. KAYE FULTON

One night last week, 90 Liberal MPs and cabinet ministers slammed the door on their problems and danced and sang until midnight in the penthouse ballroom of a downtown Ottawa hotel. Only hours before, a House of Commons vote that summered with hostility, 23 Liberal backbenchers had broken government ranks in a futile effort to block legislation outlawing discrimination against gays and lesbians. The snare that resulted was obvious: three of the dissident Liberals who showed up at the party were virtually ignored by their colleagues. But the cause of a certain indignity that propelled one MP after another to the karaoke machine—accusing the normally restrained Industry Minister John Manley,

who belted on the song *Rouge No*—was the tearful resignation earlier that day of Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps. There was unanimous approval of Copps's decision, however belated, to honor her 1993 election vow to give up her Hamilton East seat if the Liberals did not scrap the Goods and Services Tax. But there was something else, too. "I felt relieved—I was just glad—that she resigned," said Serrao/Lambton MP Roger Gallwey, who pointedly added "She might have left sooner."

After two weeks of almost ferocious behavior in Ottawa, most Canadians might well share those mixed emotions of relief, bewilderment and outright anger. To growing public consternation, both the governing Liberals and their scrappy opponents in the Reform party have stepped to the kind of political mudslinging and trickery that both once promised to scrupulously avoid. Day after day, millions of voters watched their MPs become caricatures

in bitter debates that have brought the honesty and integrity of politicians—and the political process itself—into question. In the end, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien lost his deputy prime minister, who must now face Hamilton voters on June 17 in a by-election, which according to Elections Canada will cost taxpayers at least \$600,000. Only five hours after her resignation, a key rung of the dissent backbenchers' divided party solidarity over a human rights issue considered by most Liberals to be fundamental policy. Even the Prime Minister's own political sense apparently deserted him in his attempts to absolve his government of any blame. Suddenly, a party that seemed able to defy the normal rules of political gravity had crashed to earth with a thud. "Why shouldn't we take a beating?" acknowledged Toronto MP Jim Peterson. "The honeymoon is over."

While the Liberals stewed in their own self-created mess, Pre-

ston Manning's Reform party plunged into its own political quagmire. Plagued with a series of gaffes since its 1993 debut as an official party determined to change how politics is carried out in Canada, Reform last week only compounded public discomfitment with politicians after two of its MPs made comments targeting gays and racial minorities. Manning, experienced and respected, had Reformers had squandered an opportunity to attack the popular Liberal government at its most vulnerable, threatened to expel future dissidents from the caucus. "The time has come," he told reporters in Toronto on Thursday, "when we just simply have to distance ourselves from people who can't practice internal discipline."

The rifts behind the burnt at Liberal and Reform acts of caution perhaps lie in the fact that a general election looms as late as a year away. According to Liberal insiders, one of the first things Chrétien said to a shaken Copps when she appeared in his office on Tuesday with her written resignation in hand, was "Let me see the numbers first." A Liberal poll subsequently conducted on Tuesday night, the eve of Copps's resignation announcement, showed strong support for her in her riding. Before the GST debacle, Copps's popularity in Hamilton East, the riding she has represented since 1984, was unquestioned and she is widely expected to return to Ottawa after June 17. She captured two-thirds of the vote in the 1993 election, winning by a comfortable margin of 13,145.

But senior Liberals say that Chrétien's concern—and the reason he already refused to admit that his own campaign rhetoric in "sell" the hated tax was a mistake—in the public perception of opportunism. Last week, he would say only that "sometimes you're faced with a situation where you can't deliver—you have to have some flexibility because acts of God come in the administration." Said one Liberal election strategist: "You never apologize in politics unless it's something that you don't have to worry about too much." And he added, "This one is bad—an absolute confirmation of the whole strategy of 1993, and all so 1997, to improve the image of people in elected office."

In the case of Copps, there was no other choice. Far rarer than a week after Finance Minister Paul Martin's confidence in the Commons on April 23 that the Liberals' GST promise had been "an honest mistake," the 42-year-old veteran MP insisted that she did not have to scrap over her own broken pledge, made in the heat of an election campaign. A kiss on Martin's cheek after his Commons speech sealed her tacit approval of Ottawa's plan to instead pursue the harmonization of the federal tax with provincial sales taxes—a plan, as she angrily told Martin only two months ago, that she was not prepared to endorse. Four days later, at a weekend policy convention of Ontario federal Liberals in Windsor, she was still publicly cracking jokes. What a relief, she told delegates, that the two words that intergovernmental Affairs Minister Stephen Leach contended the most expensive in Canada were "don't ask society" and not "I resign."

Across the country—and behind the scenes—there was a much different sign. As Ottawa radio stations opened a bid to defray the cost of a by-election that Copps, in cheerful understatement before her resignation, had would pry an unnecessary \$200,000 from taxpayers' pockets. Within days, the station collected more than

\$6,000. Her flip-top faded across television screens and newspaper front pages from coast to coast. One Liberal MP complained that his office had handled 600 telephone calls, most of them unrepresentative in the Liberal backrooms, a war waged between those party officials who thought a resignation would be disastrous, and those who argued that Copps was popular and brave enough to take the fall.

Finally, as both her Liberal colleagues and ordinary voters have come to expect, Copps did it her way. Once a fearless member of the Liberal "Red Pack," Copps was clearly distraught when it was decided that, during Question Period last Tuesday, Christian and Martin would respond to non-partisan questions directed squarely at her. She also believed at the often blunt advice of many of her Liberal colleagues: resign. But as she explained at her dramatic news conference in Hamilton last Wednesday, it was her conscience—and a spiritual communion with her late father, former Hamilton mayor Vic Copps—that settled the matter. "My father used to say there are two dimensions to public life that are critical: honesty and hard work," she said tearfully. "I think I've worked hard to sustain my honesty and I want to keep that."

The argument in Ottawa this week is how much help Copps needs to regain office—and how much the various Liberal party can afford to give her. On one side are Liberals who argue that the Liberal-Liberal pact is between Copps and her constituency—the Liberal Red Book of constituents, after all, promised only to replace the GST with a harmonized tax. They say that the savvy politician with the political antennae—on a good day, a best-selling novelist—is better left on her own. And, finally, they point out that campaign visits by a harangue of Liberal top guns would involve a huge debate about a range of national issues, including job creation and social reform, that the Liberals prefer to avoid.

Christian's presence would certainly provide the Reform party with a target. Within hours of Copps's resignation, party strategists had commented their campaign attack: "There will be a Reform MP in that riding every single day," said Ontario Conservative Bob Rae, who is Copps's farm stronghold. "They are going to have one message, this is about integrity and accountability. And when the Prime Minister comes, all anybody is going to want to know is, 'Was she right that you broke the promise?' Or are you right that you fulfilled the promise—and if so, why are we talking that hypocrisy?"

Other Liberals, though, are reluctant to take a chance on Copps alone. Privately worried about the volatility of the election and the issues underlying the government's predicament, some floated rumors last week that the notoriously private Alice Christian, who speaks Italian, had agreed to campaign with Copps—al-



A senior *Chrétien* in Ottawa: the Liberals await to catch

Liberals fear a narrow victory by Copps

ready a working-class hero within her riding's large Italian-Canadian community. By Friday, Newswatch Premier and former Liberal cabinet minister Brian Tobin, a fellow charter member of the Red Pack, had volunteered his services, as did Martin, who challenged Reform's deputy leader, Deborah Gundy, to meet him in Hamilton.

Although Liberals refuse to concede defeat, a less-than-decise victory was just as worrisome to some, who

quietly covet a national approval rating that a Gallup poll last month measured at 56 per cent. In fact, private focus-group polling by the Liberals during the past two weeks indicated that the public was looking for a way to punish the party for the GST issue—but was having trouble finding a way to do it. "We're being vulnerable for the last year," said one highly placed Liberal responsible for election strategy. "We are. The Libs back—people think we'll do them because they have to. If there was a credible opposition, we

he meant business, Manning announced the suspension from caucus of Alberta MP Dave Chatters for hostile remarks about homosexuals that he made at a barely covered news conference in Ottawa last week. Manning's has also learned that, over the coming weeks, Reform experts—indeed, hopes—that at least six MPs whose presence may be hurting the party's drive for mainstream acceptance will resign from caucus to protest Manning's new stance.

POINTS OF DEPARTURE

Swedish and disagreement—not broken promises—have soured him on the staff of cabinet resignation.
Since Pierre Trudeau's Liberals won the 1968 election, 29 Liberal ministers have quit or been fired. Some of the more dramatic departures:

Paul Hellyer, April 24, 1969: Call it burning bridges—Liberal-style. Transport minister Hellyer, who ran against Trudeau in 1968 for the Liberal leadership, quit, in his letter of resignation, he cited frustration with Ottawa's inaction on such issues as urban development and pollution. Hellyer's act of public disloyalty shook the party, viewed as a traitor, he became pariah among Liberals.

John Turner, Sept. 10, 1975: Finance minister Turner, another of Trudeau's leadership rivals, abruptly resigned, clearly frustrated because his political workload had been thwarted. Turner became the party's prince-in-exile—his brief moment in the sun came in June, 1984, when he became prime minister by winning the Liberal leadership. After 79 days in power, he went down to stunning defeat at the hands of Brian Mulroney's Tories.

Francis Fox, Jan. 27, 1978: Trudeau's soft-spoken general resigned from cabinet after acknowledging to the House that he had been given his wife's husband's

name as a source. He was a member of the Social Sciences Research Group Ltd. "She's hanging in there, but she has resigned will help the Liberals pick up some of the territory they have lost. But they won't be able to reclaim it all."

Such blunt assessments worry meekish-like Liberals who scribbled last week to convince themselves that the entire mess had been overblown. Copps's decision to resign was based on honesty, they reason, she took a week to clarify her thoughts was that it simply took that long to clear a busy agenda. According to Liberal MPs, the fact that many opposition MPs accepted such excuses was further proof of Copps's personal integrity. Indeed, Bloc Québécois leader Michel Gauthier told Mulroney that Copps was even pulled in last evidence. "She has made a grave but takes a certain amount of courage and I respect her," said Gauthier. "I think she has grown from this affair."

The Liberal cause was certainly less charitable last week to words that were tested, rather than tested, party solidarity. Despite the caucus's roaring endorsement of Christian's election



pledge to allow MPs more free votes on controversial issues, the 22 MPs expected to repeat their vote against the party's stance were: when it returns that week to the House of Commons for a third and final reading were largely opposed by many of their colleagues as a religious rump, intent on embarrassing the government. And Christian now faces a further challenge that is likely to tax his considerable political skills: With a federal election expected in 1997, he must pull an increasingly divided party back in line.

At the same time, the resignation of Quebec's Mulroney later said that the departure of his longtime friend was the best thing that had happened to the back of the head. Even now, six years later, the two are not on speaking terms.

John Fraser, Sept. 23, 1985: Remember "Tungstuck"? Tory fisheries minister Fraser resigned after he was ousted, over the objections of his officials, on releasing for sale tuna that inspectors had labelled unfit for public consumption. In October, 1986, Fraser became Speaker of the House, a post he held with distinction until January, 1994.

Lucien Bouchard, May 31, 1990: Environment minister Bouchard quit over what he saw as the Mulroney government's willingness to water down the Meech Lake constitutional accord. Bouchard went on to found the separatist Bloc Québécois, led last January by Jacques Parizeau, leader of the Parti Québécois. Bouchard later said that the departure of his longtime friend was the best thing that had happened to the back of the head. Even now, six years later, the two are not on speaking terms.

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With MARY JAWAN in Toronto and CHRISTINA KOGANOV in Ottawa

SPILLING POLITICAL BLOOD

For months, Preston Manning had attempted to put a brave face on the internal divisions wrecking his Reform party. Faced with pressure from moderate MPs that the party cut its right-wing excesses, Manning explained it all as part of the healthy give-and-take of democratic debate. But last week, his composure finally boiled over—and he came down squarely on the side of moderation. With two of his MPs under fire for making derogatory remarks about homosexuals and viable minority groups, Manning angrily condemned intolerance and said he was "back and lined" at the antics of some of his colleagues. "I did not spend nine years endeavoring to build a new political party," he declared in Toronto, "only to have its position misinterpreted, mis-

perceived or presented in ways that detract from what we are trying to achieve."

National/Cowichan MP Bob Rae had already left the party. Recently criticized for his comments to The Vancouver Sun that gay and black employees might be moved "to the back of the shop" or be fired if their presence hurt business, Rae was chastised as party whip and to understand the fact that

he meant business, Manning announced the suspension from caucus of Alberta MP Dave Chatters for hostile remarks about homosexuals that he made at a barely covered news conference in Ottawa last week. Manning's has also learned that, over the coming weeks, Reform experts—indeed, hopes—that at least six MPs whose presence may be hurting the party's drive for mainstream acceptance will resign from caucus to protest Manning's new stance.



Reform insiders are determined to change their party's image. Rick Anderson, an Ottawa consultant and senior party strategist, says that the perception of Reformers as rabid right-wingers must be removed before the next election. "It is absolutely critical for the party to take the next steps," and Anderson. Among those pressing for changes have been Calgary-area MPs Jim Sinye and Glen Downe—recently re-elected by colleagues for party

challenging what they called the "extremism" of some Reformers. B.C. MP Keith Martin has also lashed out at the party's excesses. The 35-year-old Martin says he pondered quitting—and predicts ongoing problems. "This is going to back to us like glue," said Martin of the furor over Ringuerra and Chatters.

Last week's events certainly seemed to bear out Martin's fears. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien easily deflected questions about Shelia Copps's resignation from Deborah Gundy, Reform's

deputy parliamentary leader, by attacking Ringuerra. And Conservative leader Jean Charest was barely able to contain his delight at the political good fortune. "His job doesn't end that Reform," he worked very hard to obtain its reputation—and it is one they deserve," Manning has now thrown down the gauntlet to the party's image must change, even if political blood is spilled along the way.

With LARRY FISHER in St. JOHN'S and ERIK FULTON in Ottawa

ON THE COMEBACK TRAIL

BY MARCI McDONALD

In the enormous Hamilton Convention Centre, the fray was as thick as the roast leg asfeln being served up on banquet plates. A day after finally making good on her campaign promise to resign if the government failed to scrap the Initial Goods and Services Tax, Sheila Copps was being honored by the 30th anniversary gala of the city's Status of Women chapter—at a time when her own political star had never seemed more ascendant. At 43, after 15 years in politics, the rebel Red Thunder who rose to become deputy prime minister was basking to win back her job in a June 17 by-election where the station had become much greater than her Hamilton East seat. Overnight, Copps found the very qualities that once fueled her fame—her candor and credibility—called into question. In efforts and on radio calls shows, even away at her former attorney charged that the lively parliamentary fighter once known as The Mouth that Roamed may have finally quipped her way right out of her own political future.

Definitely, Copps was a study in rural beauty, too, wearing her resignation as a badge of honor but refusing to admit the need to retool her trademark shoot-from-the-hip style. "I certainly don't think putting my seat on the line was a very smart statement," she said. "But I'm not looking for a personality transplant. If I only wanted to survive in politics, I could have just stayed in Quebec." But privately, Copps was less cocky, bolder, some of those close to her feared that she was, in part, the target of a spin control campaign orchestrated by her former—and perhaps future—leadership rival, Finance Minister Paul Martin. Copps herself reacted to directly discuss the subject, arguing that she had no desire "to come a wiggle in the party. All I will say is, she's a Maclean's," so that there's been a campaign by some people with their own agenda to undermine whatever I do."

Certainly, many Liberals now agree that Copps's hopes for non-riding Jean Chrétien have suffered a severe setback. But party whip Don Boudreau—the last of the rambunctious four member lib-



Copps' last week in Hamilton: "I'm not looking for a personality transplant."

Copps's challenge now is to put her 15-year political career back on track

Pack reemerging on the Liberal benches—took a contrary view. "Assuming she wins her seat back again, I think she will have come out of this battle," Boudreau argued. "Then she can state to those people who are saying her a hard time out say, I stood by my principles. How about you?"

Days earlier, during the Ontario Liberal convention in Windsor, Boudreau had worried as he watched his former office mate lend oil reporters' demands for her to step down. "I went home and said to my wife, 'There's something wrong,'" he recalled. "She'll find her drive." As he knows, Copps was born between squaring party militancy and her abiding political instincts. But many supporters were troubled by how long it took her to choose. For nearly a week, the MP who once castigated the Conservatives for their lack of political accountability—brandishing the late Pat's Book of 338 Broken Promises—seemed reluctant to live up to her own much-publicized vow. "So I took four days to make a decision about a 35-year political career," Copps lamented. "I don't think that's unreasonable."

In fact, she had found herself caught in a punishing schedule. But as she escorted Prince Charles to the opening of a Hamilton art museum, she was stunned to hear herself booed. Then, as heritage minister, she found the news conference she called to promote a new copyright bill was instead on her fitness to remain in office. It was not until nearly midnight Sunday when she landed back in Ottawa that she finally got a chance to talk over her predicament with her husband, labor consultant Austin Thorne, who urged her to hang tough.

But the next day, she knew that it she did not live up to

her promise to quit, "my credibility would be toast." At a downtown automated voter machine, she found herself unable to insert a newspaper's gun. "It was just an annoying nuisance," she said. "I felt like my identity was shredded." Back at her office, she gathered her longtime political advisers, and with her husband looked up by speaker phone from St. John's, Nfld., she talked over her decision to resign. For Thorne, it was a frustrating moment—out of all preparation to her apparent verbal assault. "If you look at the magnitude of the offense," he said, "basically not, it's chicken."

That evening, as Copps broke the news to her 10-year-old daughter, Danielle, she found herself humming with relief. "It was like having a bath," she said. But the next morning, flying home to the small town where she had cut her political teeth at age 8 in her father's first campaign for city council, she was aware of the risk she was about to take. Over the phone, her mother, Geraldine Copps, still a Hamilton alderman, had urged her to quit politics, reminding her of the toll that it had exacted from her father. For 14 years, Vic Copps had risen from the city's most beloved mayor. But in 1976, at 57, the man known as Mr. Hamilton had collapsed in a bloodless war with a heart attack that temporarily cut off the oxygen to his brain. He lived for 13 years, paralyzed and incontinent, abandoned by those who had once carried his banner. Said Copps: "My mother said, 'He gave his life and in the end there wasn't a lot left.'"

At 34, freshly divorced, she, the second of four children, moved back home to help support her parents with a reporter's job at *The Hamilton Spectator*. But when local Liberal officials begged her to run in a provincial election, she paid no more heed to her mother's warning than she did last week. She lost that first bid, but Copps persevered, finally winning a provincial seat in 1981. After a dizzy three years as the only woman on the opposition benches at Queen's Park, including an abortive bid to challenge David Peterson for the Liberal leadership, she moved on to federal benches—and the Pat Pack. In Ottawa, she blossomed as an astute headline-grabber, helping to keep the disgraced party in the public eye. Indeed, in many other like her, she emerged. Pat Pack colleague John Nunziata, Copps is a born opposition politician who has never felt natural comfortable in government. "I don't think she ever quite fit," he said last week.

But Boudreau points out that, during last fall's referendum campaign, Copps's street-smart French made her one of the few effective federal voices in Quebec. In fact, watching her news conference last month, he became so emotional that he had to leave the caucus room. And when Quebec Premier, he placed three pink roses on her empty desk with a card "Sheila, come back soon."

Still, the renewed Pat Pack two-year performance in the environmental portfolio remains mixed. And now, after three months at the helm of the heritage ministry, Copps has produced little, save a rebuke from many in the country's cultural community. With her welcoming her appetite for a fight, critics note that some of her previous have already outweighed her ability to deliver. But as she sets out on the political fight of her life, Copps seems undaunted by the challenge of defending her credibility. After all, as she observed in the 1981 rule she offered prospective candidates in her 1986 autobiography, *Nobody's Baby*: "In the long run, the truth never hurts."

GIVING 'VIC'S KID' ONE MORE CHANCE

It was senior's day at Dell Pharmacy. As customers entered to escape the wind rattling up a dusty thoroughfare in Hamilton, they sipped their coffee and debated the future of their next government office. Like many others in the riding, most of the customers at Dell's were ready to forgive Sheila Copps and rally around her in the by-election set for June 17. "I've never heard anyone say a bad thing about her," said Kathy Prescott, as she punched a sale into the cash register. "Hamilton will stand by her."

The Copps family dynasty, which spans nearly 40 years in Hamilton, will be difficult to demolish. Perhaps more than any other part of Hamilton, the riding typifies the city's blue-collar reputation. It stretches east from the city's polluted harbor, where the massive Deltaco and Stokor steel plants

Sheila Copps is still known around the riding as "Vic's kid," and has grown to be as popular as her father and most of the other well-known Hamiltoners. She won a healthy majority of 17,185 votes over the Reform candidate in 1993. To win again, she will have to convince voters like Mike Zagorski, a car dealer who immigrated from Yugoslavia 37 years ago, that she is doing nothing. "There may not be a difficult. Even though I did not vote for Copps in 1993, he said he will support her. "She has worked very hard for Hamilton," said Zagorski. "We need her now."

Representatives in the classical riding, and many people whom Copps helped in the past say they want to support her now. Wanda Wray, an assistant at Dell's, recalled how her husband, Dan, hurt his back while unloading a truck in 1993. "I never knew of a politician collecting compensation."



Zagorski: "She has worked very hard for Hamilton. We need her now."

belch smoke into the sky. Many of the weathered brick bungalows that march across the riding are home to immigrants who came after the Second World War to work in the mills. Sheila Copps, who was raised on tree-lined Fairhead Avenue in the heart of the riding, grew up with the children of many immigrant families. And when she visits, she still stays in the old family house with her mother, Geraldine, a Hamilton alderman for 10 years. Her father, Vic, who died in 1988, was one of Hamilton's most popular mayors, serving for 13 years until 1976.

observers were underestimating Copps's popularity. "Sheila has done as much for Hamilton," said Edwards. "People will stand behind her even if she ran as an independent." Others maintained that her apology and decision to resign were abandonment enough. "It has a real respect for her," said Kevin Konic, 21, a computer technician. "If you make a promise, you should keep it." Sentiments like that may well be enough to ensure that Hamilton East gives "Vic's kid" one more chance.

TOM PENNELL in Hamilton



With then-Liberal Leader John Dwyer and Andrew MacPherson in 1985: resigning was "like leaving a hot"

One year ago this week, Chris Huhbs and Chris Higgins, lesbian partners for seven years, hosted a celebration at their Toronto home. "There were flowers, balloons, balloons," recalls Huhbs. "It was as much fun as a family has ever had." The occasion one week earlier, Ontario Court Judge David Nevin had made a groundbreaking decision—and ruled that Huhbs could adopt Higgins's three-year-old son, Zak. "It was," recalls Huhbs, "a great feeling." But last week, as she prepared to mark that anniversary, Huhbs was having less celebratory feelings about another chapter in Canadian gay history—for the first and second readings of the controversial Bill C-31. Designed to amend the Canadian Human Rights Act, the bill would prohibit discrimination based on



'A TORTUOUS ROAD'

sexual orientation in institutions that operate under federal jurisdiction, including the military, banks and telecommunications. Commenting on the decision of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien to allow a free vote on the bill—and on the 33 MPs who voted against it—Huhbs said "These people seem to think that human rights are like a shopping list, that you can pick and choose what you're not going to disagree against, and that's too bad for the rest." Added Huhbs, "I'm glad this has put the struggle into the forefront, but when will we ever just get to stop struggling?"

Many gay people across the country were asking that question last week as they watched the frenzied debate over a bill that in the words of Simon Ussel, a Toronto lawyer and gay rights expert, "should have just been a housekeeping exercise." After all, in 1995, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that sexual orientation is protected under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. And the Canadian Human Rights Commission had announced three years earlier that it would begin accepting complaints of discrimination based on sexual orientation—provided the law would codify what is more, some provinces (all but Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland) already outlaw discrimination against gays and lesbians in their human rights codes. And court rulings across the country—as well as private corporations—are quietly banning homosexual race and wage or name-once-employee benefits, benevolent leave and rights to adoption. "Chrétien sees like a hero in introducing this," said Barbara Findlay,

Quietly, gays are making progress on rights



Robinson: "right director"

Gay pride parade in Toronto: relief that Chrétien took a stand
co-chair of the lesbian and gay rights section of the B.C. branch of the Canadian Bar Association. "But he's merely convincing to paper what is effectively happening on its own."

Still, many MPs also expressed relief that Chrétien took a stand at a time when their rights are still a matter of much debate. Indeed, although the Reform party suspended MP David Chatters from caucus last week after he said it was acceptable to fire openly gay workers, an Alberta court ruled just three months ago that Edmonton's King's College, a private Christian school, could do just that. In ruling on the 1991 dismissal of laboratory instructor Debra Wrenn, the judges explicitly stated that social policy was a matter for elected legislators to decide, and the courts and that the legislature had not included sexual orientation as a prohibited ground of discrimination in the province's human rights code. "We are on a long and tortuous road to full equality," says David Robinson, who along with Real Menard of the Rice GirlsQueers is one of only two openly homosexual MPs. "Bill C-31 is a step in the right direction."

In fact, several recent court decisions have forced into law what many opponents of Bill C-31 fear as its logical extension: the recognition not only of the rights of gay individuals, but of their partnerships. In last year's Ontario adoption ruling, for example, the court ordered a fundamental redefinition of the word "marriage" in the province's Child and Family Services Act to include partners of the same sex. The same with which that was accomplished should in sharp contrast to the bitter battle that had dragged the province's legislature only one year earlier, when Premier Bob Rae's NDP government introduced a law to give same-sex couples the rights of those in common-law relationships. Rae failed, even after bowing to pressure to reward the proposed law to explicitly exclude adoptive rights.

Gays have been even more successful in gaining victories

that affect their bank accounts, winning several important court battles for same-sex employees' benefits for their partners. In 1990, Toronto became the first municipality in Canada to extend such rights to its workers. Since then, Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have followed suit for their employees. And corporate Canada has been jumping on the bandwagon. Among the leaders: Bell Canada, Northern Telecom, Dow Chemical and several of the big banks. "The general trend is towards more companies going that way," says Stuart Graham, a lawyer with the Toronto human resources consulting firm Newcomer Associates. "Many are moving slowly, waiting to see if employees will press them, but almost everyone is at least looking into it."

The courts have also moved so slowly for some—and occasionally shied away from advocates by blurring the pace of change on social attitudes towards gays. Just last year, James Egan and John Nesbitt of Courtney, B.C., gay partners for 48 years, claimed that the Old Age Security Act unfairly excluded them from its dental pension benefits. The Supreme Court ruled that their fundamental rights under the charter were infringed—but that it was a reasonable infringement. The explanation, wrote Justice John Sopinka, "Equating same-sex couples with heterosexual couples... is still generally regarded as a novel concept."

No matter how limited the scope of Bill C-31, both its opponents and supporters see it as an important step in reversing that status—and pulling the entire notion of gay rights out of the closet and more firmly into the mainstream of national debate. Saying that he fears the new law could lead to subsequent pressure to allow gay marriage, Reform MP Ian McClelland, who last week acknowledged that he has a gay son, put it this way: "If you want to know why there is a brochure for a new car on the kitchen table, you can tell her it's only a brochure. But the next thing she knows, there's going to be a car in the driveway."

Gay rights advocates balk at the concept—but say that the bill's victory is important to these ends. "The real fear people have is that it will lead to just a bit more recognition and respect for gays," says Cynthia Peterson, a gay rights expert and law professor at the University of Ottawa. "And many people have not even been in the courts, in the workplace, or in the provinces, that is a step down which many Canadians are still not ready to go." At least not, it seems, without a battle.

VICTOR DYER

Anthony Wilson-Smith



Backstage Ottawa

A time for owning up

In the latest phase of his political life, nothing less than Sheila Copps so much as the act of knowing it. All the qualities that Canadians associate with her were present at her Hamilton news conference last week, including defiance, high emotion, sweeping rhetoric, self-criticism and raw honesty. Despite her anger and self-defence, however, she did something differently. Copps is an individual politician as they come in a male-dominated field, with a headstrong for public evocation of Brian Mulroney. What else to say about someone who once wrote in her 1985 autobiography, *Nobody's Baby: A Survival Guide to Politics*, that "I occupy my part in the short run, but in the long run, people will respect your ideas?"

What to say, in fact, about a backslider who wrote an autobiography at age 58? But at least Copps recognized her moral obligation to resign. That's more than can be said for Chrétien.

Sheila Copps recognized her moral obligation to resign. That's more than can be said for Chrétien.

The notable exception is the deficit reduction program of Finance Minister Paul Martin. Chrétien's one indefensible mistake. Because of that, and largely by circumstance rather than design, his government is changing the face of Canada more than any modernizer previous. The size of government and social programs are both shrinking, provinces are giving more powers and less money to do anything with them, and international trade barriers are tumbling. Nations are becoming more interconnected, even as their citizens become more self-reliant.

One inevitable consequence is that government gradually becomes less relevant in the everyday lives of citizens. Over time, a prime minister's ability to unite people will become more symbolic than substantial. Chrétien's vision of a united, open, peaceful, modern, resilient society, of character, trust and love of country, could be the ideal leader to preside over that transition. But had there, that with his stubborn refusal to apologize for misleading Canadians on the GST, he chooses to risk taking that hard-earned goodwill.

Faceoff in Lotusland



The half-dozen patients in the waiting room at the Prince George Medical Laboratory had the look of people making a mental inventory of that morning's medication. Their bewilderment was understandable. With Bill wearing a waving stream of television cameras, reporters, local Liberal volunteers and senior campaign aides swept B.C. Liberal Leader Gordon Campbell into the clinic and through the waiting area. With a smile for the perplexed patients, Campbell moved on quickly into an inner room where lab tables and trays of sample vials awaited to be the party's next work load. But on this morning last week, party advance staff had taken over the community clinic, 600 km southeast of Vancouver, to serve as visual backdrop to the campaign's message-of-the-day: a Liberal promise to increase health spending in British Columbia by nearly \$1 billion in the year 2000. The undertaking, said Campbell, demonstrated that his party is "committed to a health-care strategy that puts patients at the top of the list."

That was on Day 2 of British Columbia's four-week march to the polls, and in motion last week when NDP Premier Glen Clark called on Lt.-Gov. Garth Turner to dissolve the 75-seat legislature and order a general election for May 28. On Day 1 of the campaign, Campbell's Liberals had propped an across-the-board cut in provincial income taxes. It was worth, conservatively, another \$1 billion. Now the Liberals hoped to revitalize a combined total of \$2 billion in new spending and foreign revenue with a balanced budget—another Campbell promise—the Opposition leader refused to say, promising instead to provide a full explanation of his economic plan this week. Still, within 48 hours of the campaign's start, it was clear to many B.C. voters that the choice on May 28 will come down to two competing sets of numbers,

both purporting to describe the province's financial future—and both more than a little dubious.

The governing NDP is, in fact, unveiled its package of tax cuts and spending increases (including new money for health care) before the campaign even begins. In the last of a spate of voter-friendly pre-election announcements that began soon after Clark, a 58-year-old former union organizer, took over as premier in mid-February, Finance Minister Elizabeth Cull presented a budget just hours before the Liberalist-governor issued the election writ. The budget—which the NDP promises to resubmit to the legislature if it wins re-election—included a modest cut in provincial income taxes and a two-year tax holiday for new small businesses.

Despite the new spending and tax cuts, Cull insisted that accounts in the country's third-largest provincial economy have been brought into balance during her watch. Pointing to a projected surplus of \$67 million in 1999 to 1999, the 1998-1999 fiscal year, and claiming that \$20 million of the \$28-million provincial debt will be paid down before the year is over, Cull proudly asserted "British Columbia continues to have the top provincial credit rating and lowest debt servicing costs in the country." Campbell took a different view. In-



Premier Glen Clark calls a B.C. election

Wingmaster Clark with Opponent protesters (above): \$2 billion in tax cuts and new spending

voicing Clark's tachyonic record as B.C. finance minister from 1991 to 1993, the Liberal leader described the NDP budget as "a four-week plan," designed to whitewash scrutiny only for the election campaign. "The NDP," said Campbell, a 46-year-old former three-term mayor of Vancouver, "isn't realistic. But just because you have a cheque in the chequebook, it doesn't necessarily mean you have money in the bank." The NDP tax cut, Campbell insisted, would never take place. Instead, he predicted that a re-elected NDP government would inaugurate more spending, more borrowing and higher taxes.

The attack should have struck home: Clark is vulnerable on the issue. As finance minister, he landed the smallest tax load by more than 3000 million, he signaled later in economic development, the command socialist oversaw expensive schemes to expand the province's government-run ferry fleet and to protect the wages of unionized construction trades and hospital workers.

And the NDP election budget was far from water-tight. The claim that provincial debt had declined, for one, was suspect. The

"decline" resulted in part from transferring \$300 million in new debt to the account of a municipal borrowing authority, and in part from cutting \$700 million borrowed last year, but not yet allocated to spending, as a cash asset. The government's many job-creation projections for the coming year was likewise inflated. It projected 40,000 new jobs from an economy growing no faster than it did in 1995—when only 39,000 jobs were created.

But Campbell's criticism of Clark was badly blunted by problems with the Liberal's own numbers. The Opposition leader's promised boost in health-care spending, for example, turned out to be no more, in the actual two years in which it was to take effect, than the NDP had already committed to that aim. A promise to reduce the provincial government's share of the economy by 15 per cent over the four-year term of a Liberal government—an effective 33-billion reduction in spending that the Gerts promised would spare education, health and education—must, despite repeated boasts of deflation and deep-pocketed recovery, "who, I agree, except the Liberals," B.C. Reform party Leader Jack Wensinger

landed claims on issues on which Reform has taken a strong stand opposing governments—was at the bottom of voters' concerns.

With credibility eroding instead as a critical issue early in the campaign, Wensinger and Campbell both agreed to issues more popular in the United States as methods of demonstrating job or accountability. In gestures reminiscent of Republican House Leader Newt Gingrich's 1994 Contract with America, both leaders put their party's central policy plank in writing—and promised to resign if those commitments were not met. Campbell's Pledge—a 40-page document that every Liberal candidate was required to sign—included commitments to end pensions for MLAs and to require that every provincial budget be balanced. Reform's Voter's Warranty went even further, offering a written guarantee that every promise that Wensinger uttered—or his party publishes in campaign material during the race—will be acted upon. Members of any Reform government that failed to deliver on its commitments, the document added, would be prohibited by the party from running in the next election.



Campbell campaigning going after the premier's taxation record

quipped during a leaders' debate on a Vancouver radio station, "If you can't cut \$3 billion without cutting services."

Still, both the Liberals and the NDP seemed to be doing better in the campaign's early polling than Wensinger's Reformers—or the several other more marginal parties running candidates. A poll conducted for the Global TV affiliate in Vancouver and The Globe and Mail, and released late in the week, placed Clark's New Democrats clearly in the lead with 44.1 per cent of declared support. Campbell's Liberals were in second place with 35.4 per cent. And Wensinger's Reform trailed with 15.6 per cent. (The poll, taken after the election last Tuesday and Wednesday among 1,189 voters, has a margin of error of 4.7 percentage points, 15 times in 264.)

For Wensinger, the immediate challenge was to prevent his party from being obscured in the public's view of the campaign in a two-way race between Clark's New Democrats and Campbell's Liberals. A retired car dealer with a reputation for candor, Wensinger tried to make clear that the focus in the campaign's first week. But events conspired to overshadow one key policy proposal, a promise to privatize the Crown-owned Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, when a seven-car pileup outside the IBC's offices in North Vancouver proved alarmingly distinct to reporters just as the Reform leader released his statement while standing on the corporation's doorstep. Meanwhile, polling by Vancouver's CV Marketing Research suggested that native

Despite their party's third-place overall showing in the polls, Reform candidates are strong in many ridings in the northern and eastern interior. At the same time, Campbell's strong identification with the urban elites of Vancouver is widely viewed in those same regions as a handicap. That said, the Liberal leader showed last week that his efforts, since taking over control of the party in 1993, to work support among British Columbia's growing Asian community, have had an effect. More than 1,000 people, most of them Chinese-Canadian, packed one of the most fashionable restaurants in Vancouver's Chinatown on the campaign's first evening to demonstrate support for Campbell's anti-tax message.

With more than three weeks to go before voters cast their ballots, however, the race remained far more open than many previous elections in a province reared for its polarized politics. And while the two candidates showed little disagreement on the essentials of what the next B.C. government should do—both Clark and Campbell spoke of cutting the size of government in order to preserve core health and education programs—it was far from obvious whose strategy for accomplishment that goal would serve voters' scrutiny.

CHLOE WOOD in Prince George

MCCLENNAN/JAN 13, 1996 37

A turbulent and troubled life laid bare

What began with troubling details of a violent crime and a turbulent marriage turned last week into a more clinical debate—with psychiatrists talking about mental states and memory loss. The issue was deceptively simple: whether Dorothy Joudrie was aware of what she was doing one Saturday morning in January, 1995, when her estranged husband, Earl, was shot six times at her home just outside Calgary. Earl Joudrie, a prominent corporate executive, had testified early in her trial that it was Dorothy who shot him. Dorothy Joudrie insisted in one point that she realized "I had to have shot him, because I was the only person there." But she insisted that she did not remember doing it. The explanation, according to two psychiatrists who testified in her defence, is that Dorothy Joudrie was in a "dissociative" state at the time of the shooting—that she was not aware of what she was doing. And that, said Roy O'Shaughnessy, chairman of forensic psychiatry at the University of British Columbia, was triggered by the realization that her 38-year marriage was in fact ending. Previously, he said, "she maintained this magical thinking that they would get back together."

There was little magic in the courtroom on January 15, when calling evidence last week in Joudrie's trial. The two weeks of riveting and often scalding testimony painted a disturbing picture—complete with alcohol abuse and violence—of the lives of a couple who were among Calgary's social elite. Dorothy Joudrie, 41, has pleaded not guilty to charges of attempted murder, aggravated assault and the use of a firearm while committing an indictable offence in the shooting of her husband, the 62-year-old chairman of Gulf Canada Resources Ltd., Alcanco Steel Inc. and Canadian Tire Corp. Ltd. This week, the court will hear oral arguments, after which the case—and, it is hoped, any trial—will start to deliberate.

What is incontestable is that Earl Joudrie arrived on Jan. 21, 1995, at his estranged wife's house, where they shared a cup of coffee. The two forensic psychiatrists called by the defence—O'Shaughnessy and Alan Weston, director of forensic services at Calgary General Hospital—insisted that it was Dorothy's belated real-

The defence argues that Dorothy Joudrie was unaware of her actions



Joudrie with lawyer Noel O'Brien; divorce and a "dissociative" state

ization that day that her long, troubled marriage was really ending that truly triggered her dissociative state. Dorothy had been in denial, they said, and held out hope for a reconciliation. Even an expert witness called by the Crown, John Archibald-Hynes, the head of the forensic division at the University of Calgary's faculty of medicine, said that he, too, had concluded that Dorothy Joudrie had gone into a dissociative state that could have been caused by the realisation of her marriage breaking down, the eye she drank before Earl's ar-

rest, or even a combination of the two.

But Crown prosecutor Jerry Selinger challenged the contention that Dorothy had been unaware of her actions—and the notion that she could have been triggered by the impending end of her marriage. During his cross-examination of her, Selinger went through a list of events since the Joudries' 1989 separation, including Earl's decision to start divorce proceedings in 1993, that, he suggested, were clear indicators that the relationship had ended. Selinger also suggested that Dorothy had planned the shooting of her husband at least since the spring of 1994, when she brought a 25-calibre Remington-Union Canadian (Dorothy, who has a winter home in Arizona, testified earlier that she bought the gun in the United States for protection, and unintentionally brought it to Calgary under the front seat of her car).

On the day of the shooting, Selinger suggested, Dorothy deliberately left her car outside her garage to give herself room to carry out her "deliberately done" (Earl was shot in the groin—he testified that he was and proposed that he leave that way) And, according to Selinger, Earl had to use "his best negotiating skills" to convince Dorothy to finally call 911 for medical help. Selinger also suggested that Dorothy did not want a divorce because she did not want to lose her social standing.

Dorothy Joudrie denied Selinger's contentions that she intended to shoot her ex-husband. And she insisted that she had not lost her social standing since her separation—not did she care about it. Last week, the defence also called witnesses who testified to Dorothy's peaceable nature, generosity and thoughtfulness. And the court heard from Elizabeth Griffiths, who worked as a housekeeper for the Joudries from 1973 to 1975. In general, Griffiths said, Earl Joudrie was a quiet, pleasant man. But, she told it, on several occasions he became violent. Once, when they were sitting at the dinner table, he suddenly pushed back his chair, grabbed Dorothy by the hair, dragged her into another room and began beating her. Griffiths called the police because "I was afraid that he was going to kill her." But when officers arrived, Dorothy did not lay charges. "She just wanted to cover it over," Griffiths said. Now, the details of Dorothy Joudrie's troubled life have been laid painfully bare.

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MARY NEMETH in Calgary

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Canada NOTES

NON-CUSTODIAL RIGHTS

A ruling by the Supreme Court of Canada made it easier for non-custodial parents to stop their former spouses from moving long distances away with their children. The issue arose after Janet Gordon, formerly of Saskatoon, took her daughter Samantha, 7, to Australia in 1995. Family lawyers say the decision could result in lengthy court battles every time custodial parents, usually women, want to move.

CHARITIES GET THE CASH

Money donated to a Toronto woman who told police she was dying will go to several charities and her young son, Donnie Mercer, 27, claimed last month that she had had her money stolen and that she was dying of cancer. A sympathetic public donated \$114,000 before her story was revealed as a hoax. Mercer was charged with public mischief. Of the almost \$24,000 that could not be returned to identifiable donors, 10 percent will go to the boy and the rest to cancer research and other charities.

NEW ALZHEIMER'S LINK

A study by the University of Toronto found that high levels of aluminum in drinking water increases the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. It found that Ontario residents with Alzheimer's are 1.2 to 2.6 times as likely to have lived in areas where the drinking water contained more than 100 micrograms per litre of aluminum. The substance is used in water treatment plants across Canada.

SOMALIA ORDER

A defence department clerk told the inquiry into the Somalia affair that she was ordered to destroy key documents. Mercy Pauson said that her boss in the department's public affairs office, Col. Geoffrey Haswell, told her last August to "get rid of my Somalia-related material." She said she delayed carrying out the order, however, and the papers were saved.

MURLONEY WINS FIGHT

Brian Mulroney won another skirmish in his \$20-million libel suit against the federal government and the RCMP. A Quebec Superior Court judge ruled that the former prime minister, who is suing over allegations of kickbacks in the 1993 purchase of Avro planes by Air Canada, does not have to disclose his financial statements.



The crime scene: two police officers guard a stolen car in the month

A deadly traffic check in a Montreal suburb

It began, apparently, as a routine traffic check on a quiet residential street in a Montreal suburb. But within hours, Const. André Lalonde, 51, was dead in a Montreal hospital after being shot three times at point-blank range. Lalonde, who had been due to retire in December after 30 years of service with the Montreal police, was the second local officer to be killed on the job during the past five

months—Const. Odette Pinard was shot to death in November while working at her desk at a community police station. And as police mounted a massive manhunt for Lalonde's murderer, his death quickly became a police issue in Ottawa. Appearing before the House of Commons justice committee, which is studying the Young Officers Act, Canada's Police Association president Neal Jessup lashed out at the MPs for not concentrating on legislation to keep dangerous offenders in prison. Jessup said priority should be given to amending Section 745 of the Criminal Code,

under which murderers serving life sentences can apply for early parole after 15 years. "It is reasonable to assume that whoever murdered the officer in Montreal knew the justice system, knew about evidence and knew how to dispose of it," Jessup said. In all likelihood, Lalonde's murderer was "a justice system mistake—in other words, he got out when he shouldn't have."

SHOOTING

An arrest in Abbotsford

Seven months after Terry Driver, 36, was last seen with a blood-soaked shirt and a handgun, police in Abbotsford, B.C., charged a local resident, Terry Driver, 31, with first-degree murder. They also charged Driver with possession of a loaded handgun. Police say, at, with the, a tempted murder of Santa's friend, Mary Cockburn, 16, who was taken in the arms of a truck. The crime took on a homicide dimension as someone claimed to be the sister repeatedly telephoned police, claiming he would

Danger in the daily mail

The gift-wrapped parcel that arrived at the Calgary Jewish Centre aroused little suspicion. But when a secretary opened the package, it exploded, burning her face and hands. Police later said that the woman had been lucky—only the bomb's detonating device, and not the main charge, had ignited. The incident sent a wave of fear through Canada's Jewish community, as well as the Calgary neighbourhood where the centre is located. Among other things, the centre functions as a day care centre, at the time, about 60 children were present. David Cooper of Hatz Mith in Toronto said that the bomb, addressed to the Jewish National Fund of Canada—which has an office in the centre—could have come from any number of sources. "It could be a neo-Nazi group, it could be a Canadian hate group," he said. By week's end, no one had claimed responsibility, and police had no suspects.



Calgary police officer Dave



White campaign
in Anatolias:
a remarkable
political
restoration

The red challenge

Boris Yeltsin is addressing a campaign rally when a car crash cuts out. "What will happen if Russia elects you as president?"

"Who, you will have a new president, of course," replies Yeltsin. Another voice from the crowd: "And if we elect the Communist candidate, what then?" Yeltsin: "Then you'll get to keep the old president."

At least Russians can laugh about those suspicions that Boris Yeltsin may try to hang on to power if his Communist rival wins the presidential election. Political humor has been a short supply in the new Russia: most people have been too busy making ends meet to sit around the kitchen table asking him at their leaders, as they did in Soviet times. But with six weeks to go until the scheduled June 16 voting, some of the current punch lines raise sharp questions about the limits of democracy in Russia. As well, there are frequent references in the media to the country's history of autocratic rulers—and the fact that none of them has ever given up power willingly. If current polls are anything to go by, incumbent Yeltsin may indeed be faced with that situation: Communist party leader Gennadiy Zyuganov may sail slightly ahead last week, although Yeltsin was gaining ground May 26 as the race between them as heading for a photo finish.

Russia's election becomes a two-way fight

Between the two camps was so great that the election results could "lead towards civil war and the disintegration of Russia"—no more to who won. They ended with a uneasy call for compromise and for sharing power before the election. While uncertainty swirled, the capitalists wanted, Yeltsin promptly reminded his willingness to meet soon with chief rival Zyuganov. A deal on sharing power seemed highly unlikely, but analysts speculated that the two might go over post-election ground rules to buy reprieve by the winter against the losers—or even talk about coalition posts.

The high-powered maneuvering dramatized how Russians be-

lieving a return of Soviet-style socialism, some of the new business elite created by Yeltsin's economic reforms have already urged him to find ways to keep the Communists out. These stage from excluding the elections to simply ignoring an adverse result. Says Moscow businessman Mark Mosorov: "We cannot allow a left-leaning party to come to power again."

The shallow roots of Russian democracy were further exposed by an extraordinary, if vague, public appeal from leaders of 13 of the country's biggest banks, industries and oil companies. Their April 26 statement called attention to the growing and dangerous split in society as voters moved towards Yeltsin or the Communists. The tycoons warned that the balance-

MULTIPLE CHOICE

The two main candidates at Russia's 12 new presidential contest range from a Western-style liberal to outright advocate of dictatorship. Those in between show in various shades of nationalism. How they line up

GRIGORY YAVLINSKY, 43. A democrat and the one genuine reformer. Favors a market economy but says the current timetable is too tight. Progress still stuck in the past.



BORIS YELTSIN, 65. A reformer by default who inherited economic restructuring to consolidate power. His moved towards authoritarianism and nationalism. Progress heading to a second-round runoff with Communist Zyuganov.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, 65. Wants a second crack at creating a socialist market system. Low popularity, no political affiliation. Progress no chance.

GENNADIY ZYUGANOV, 52. Back to the U.S.S.R., with nationalized industries and other central-planning favorites. Moderate leader of a far hard-line party. Progress hard-headed with Yeltsin.

ALEXANDER LEBED, 45. Nationalist, charismatic former general who favors discipline and authoritarian government as cure for Russia's ills. Progress could withdraw in favor of Yavlinsky, as spokesman of a non-Communist, non-Yeltsin band force.

VLADIMIR ZHIRINOVSKIY, 50. Aggressive ultranationalist who appeals skillfully to the rage, fear and frustration of many ordinary Russians. Progress victory unlikely, but Western nations won't make him go away.



leave that almost anything can happen in their second all-out presidential election. Certainly there was no sign of compromise on the campaign trail, where the two leading candidates continued to hammer each at each other. During a rally last week in St. Petersburg, Zyuganov got in a personal dig at Yeltsin's well-documented fondness for vodka, unexplained absences and occasional erratic behavior. Yeltsin, and Zyuganov, needs a "stable and sober president." In Moscow, meanwhile, Yeltsin continued to present himself as the only candidate who could prevent a Communist return to power that would, he said, "lead to chaos and the destruction of Russia." In a campaign mantra on his achievements, he notes that "for the first time in decades, there are no political prisoners in Russia. We have free speech and the beginnings of a market economy. To stand on the threshold of a civilized life and to roll it back would be our common defeat and disgrace."

To be sure, Yeltsin and Zyuganov do not have the field to themselves: there are now other candidates, each backed by the one million supporters of regional voters needed to run. The long ballot virtually ensures that no candidate



Zyuganov called at training his campaign to his audience

will receive the required 50 per cent of the votes cast on June 16—meaning the top two finishers must battle it out in a runoff three weeks later. But with the polls showing Yeltsin and Zyuganov enjoying a clear lead over the rest of the pack—at about 25 per cent of voters for the Communist leader and 20 per cent for the president—few others must necessarily reconcile themselves to waiting for a later contest, as clanking with the Gorbachev support is the second round.

Liberal reformer Grigory Yavlinsky, for instance, has indicated that he could support Yeltsin in the second round if the president agreed to policies addressing the impact of economic reforms. His blocky, stout, high-mountain point to oversee those changes. Yavlinsky, though, has also been talking with fellow candidate Alexander Lebed about a possible third

round alliance against Yeltsin and Zyuganov. Then there is Mikhail Gorbachev (page 34), a figure from the past with no real chance of victory. But some of the supporters of the former president would not be too upset if he simply is placed off enough votes from his old rival Yeltsin to eliminate him from the second round.

Yet all the speculation about election-day dirty tricks and candidate bargaining has overshadowed a remarkable political restoration. Last fall, Yeltsin seemed on the verge of political retirement, if not his final exit. In his last year, recovering from his second heart attack in four months. His public approval ratings hovered close to zero due to such unpopular mistakes as the bloody and indecisive war in the breakaway region of Chechnya. Analysts at home and abroad confidently predicted the end of the Yeltsin era.

But reports of his political demise turned out to be greatly exaggerated. The re-elected Yeltsin is visibly more energetic and steadier on his feet, even if it times he walks stiffly and his face is pale. Khrushchev said so privately that the well-studied and the steady confidence are caused by drugs he takes for his heart condition

and for back pain. Most important, they add, his health problems have inspired him to quit drinking—at least until he finishes the challenge of attempting for a second five-year term in the Kremlin.

To that end, he has dispatched the well-known instincts of a veteran politician. He has severely tested his own tight-rope stunts by strutting among voters like a benevolent czar and adding \$16 billion worth of campaign pledges to the 1996 budget. Some of those commitments, like paying long-delayed back wages to state workers, simply rectify injustices. But others, such as more aid for students and pensioners, threaten to erode specialization. When the Communists in parliament engineered a resolution calling for the restoration of the Soviet Union—a Cold

War relic that chilled Poland and other former Eastern Bloc nations—Yeltsin's own under by engineering a less controversial amendment: close links with neighboring Belarus, an economic basket case clamoring to return to Mother Russia. But Yeltsin has not said where the nation would come from to prop up the cash-strapped republic.

Yeltsin's opponents have gone right on, blaming him for everything from slowing crime rates to Moscow's sudden decline from a military superpower to a country that cannot handle Chechnya's twisted separatism. "Under Yeltsin, Russia has become a resource colony for Western capitalists," Zyuganov likes to say. Another of the Communist's "black" slogans: "Russians now have only three rights: to beg, to steal and to get drunk." That line was well applauded from audiences in the so-called Red Belt—Georgian

oters filled with little workers from outside? Several plants and inefficient collective farms.

Zyuganov is skilled at delivering his message to his audience as he glides for a second chance for Communism. Speaking to pensioners and unemployed workers, he claims to bring back the job security and social protections of the old system—as well as romanticize some companies—while he rules at the rough ride to a free market. "This is not capitalism—it is the early stages of socialism," he declares in a line that seems loathed all politicians. But for Western investors and the heads of newly privatized companies, he has a more soothing message: Russia needs investment and it is too late to return completely to Soviet-style state ownership. Says Zyuganov: "If we were to nationalize tomorrow in the same barbaric way that privatization was carried out yesterday, then there would be about six everywhere the day after tomorrow."

Faced with this litany of criticisms, Yeltsin's advisers have decided to acknowledge their candidate's flaws and package him as a man big enough to admit mistakes. While Yeltsin was visiting the southern town of Krasnodar recently, a 75-year-old pensioner advised him to give up the presidency for health reasons. Instead of ducking back into his limousine, a fired-up Yeltsin spent 20 minutes putting his case for a second term to residents of the Communist stronghold.

As he has closed in on Zyuganov in the polls, Yeltsin has also gained more favorable media coverage. State-controlled television was always on his side, but even independent TV outlets and newspapers have now accepted him, reluctantly, as the lesser of two evils. Says TV commentator Nikolai Smolenski: "If the Communists win, the media will lose its independence. So there is no choice."

Zyuganov, meanwhile, is trying to build together a fractious coalition of party bosses ranging from disciples of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin to moderate Gorbachev-era socialists. The Communists fear that this election is their last shot at regaining power. Says Nikolai Rykhlov, a former Soviet premier: "If we don't make it, the party could easily disappear." Yet even a Yeltsin victory would hardly guarantee tranquility—especially with a president who has health problems and so hand-picked successors. But as the re-emergence of Yeltsin, Gorbachev and the Communists shows, getting a second chance is now a real possibility—even at the underlying world of Russian politics.

A DEFIANT NO-HOPER

At 65, he certainly looks like a formidable candidate for Russia's top political job: alert, experienced and brimming with energy for the rigors of the campaign trail. As he almost bounced into the room for a recent Moscow news conference, the message being posted by the candidate was clear to everyone: Mikhail Gorbachev was back. But there and at other public occasions connected with his quest for the Russian presidency, one large question hangs in the air: why? Why is this man, the last president of the Soviet Union and a global figure assured of a place in history, scrambling for votes in a contest he has little chance of winning? Gorbachev's defiant answer echoes that of the other apparent no-hopers in the 11-member picks: "I plan to win the elec-

tion myself as the moderate in the middle, laying claim to a center path between the nothing-for the old empire, being rebuked by a resurgent Communist party and the failing and often brutal transition to a market economy pursued by his old rival, President Boris Yeltsin. Says Gorbachev: "I am an alternative to the current regime and an alternative to Communist fundamentalism."

He can't draw a crowd. Now, however, many ordinary Russians who meet him in public shift quickly from initial awe to uncertainty—as if the 1990 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize were a cross between a rock star and an actor's uncle who had squandered the family inheritance. In St. Petersburg last month, hundreds of university students mobbed him. But many called out to him by using the diminutive of his name, Misha—or even his Western nickname, Gorbey—instead of the more respectful form of address, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

Crowds also turned out to see him in the Siberian city of Omsk late last month. But as Gorbachev entered the local conference hall, a 29-year-old former soldier lunged out of the audience and struck him on the back of the head. Investigators later described the man as an unemployed drunk who blamed his failure to find work on reforms Gorbachev initiated. But the ex-president was sufficiently nettled to cancel his address and fly back to Moscow.

Then, instead of brushing off the incident, he alleged that unknown opponents had taken out a contract on his life. "There's no doubt it was a professional assassination attempt," he told openly skeptical journalists. "They hit me in just the right place, where park children hit."

Later, he had the added embarrassment of a television interviewer telling him that the attack in Omsk was merely hogwash—and that Gorbachev still wouldn't be able to win the election even with a huge income in solar support. Gorbachev remains undaunted: Says he, "No barbed are going to force me to give up the right for the presidency." The press, it seems, is as effective—and elusive—as ever.

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Gorbachev, a global figure with few supporters in Russia

tion—I don't intend to be just a wedding general [a ceremonial bystander]."

The polls say otherwise. Indications are that he will be extremely lucky to attract more than two per cent of the votes cast in balloting scheduled for June 16. In this, his first run for office in a public election, a former general secretary who was an experienced fighter in Communist party power struggles is now a candidate without a constituency. In the West, his name still resonates as the man who helped end the Cold War. But he has few admirers—or potential supporters—in Russia itself. Those who long for the order and subsidized economy of a Communist system blame him for unleashing the forces that ultimately brought down the Soviet Union. Proponents of reform, meanwhile, see him as a warrior who was too hesitant and indecisive to meet the challenges he introduced. Indeed, this allows Gorbachev to once again portray

T O M C R U I S E



MISSION: IMPOSSIBLE

THE MISSION: IMPOSSIBLE SERIES BEGINS WITH TOM CRUISE IN THE LEAD. THE SERIES IS A RARE CASE OF A TV SERIES BEING ADAPTED INTO A MOVIE. THE MOVIE IS A RARE CASE OF A TV SERIES BEING ADAPTED INTO A MOVIE. THE MOVIE IS A RARE CASE OF A TV SERIES BEING ADAPTED INTO A MOVIE.

IN THEATRES MAY 22

INSIDE EVERY
PERSON WHO NEEDS
A MINIVAN IS SOMEONE
WHO SWARE THEY'D
NEVER BUY ONE.



Illustration by David LaPlante

HONDA

BUILT WITHOUT COMPROMISE.



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Odyssey



The
Honda
of
Minivans

WORLD HONDURAS

Tracking the death squads to Canada

Black-and-white photographs check the walls of Bertha Oliva's single office. Young, smiling faces peer longingly into the cramped space above a small pharmacy in downtown Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. The portraits show 164 known desaparecidos, or disappeared, from the Central American government's 1980s "dirty war" against suspected leftist insurgents. Oliva is head of CO-PADEH, the committee for release of victims. Her first husband, Tomas Nieto, a teacher and labor activist, is one of the faces on her crowded office wall. Oliva recalls the June night in 1984 when she arrived and headed into her first job. She and her husband were taken to the couple's home, beat-up and kidnapping. Nieto and a visiting colleague, a pregnant Oliva never saw her husband again. Today, she and her two children live in a safe subject to death threats from those who believe oppose her efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice.

As part of these efforts, Oliva plans to arrive in Toronto soon with a pass to collect testimony from the "Canada Post," former agents of Battalion 316, a unit partially trained and financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency that became a notorious death squad. One of the Canada Post, Florencio Caballero, was ordered deported in January after an immigration adjudicator in Toronto ruled that he was a war criminal. Caballero is now awaiting word on an appeal in the Federal Court in Ottawa. His case is also currently before Immigration Minister Lucienne Robillard, who must rule on his request for refugee status on the basis that as a whistle-blower his life would be in danger back in Honduras. The other three—Dante Reyes, Jose Yaffe and Jose Barrios—are also in various stages of the immigration and refugee-processing system.

The Canadian case is at a series of several cross-border justice issues. Today's elected Honduran government is mounting an aggressive attempt to prosecute key



Caballero in Toronto. It's the only way I can stay.

A 'war criminal' seeks protection

members of the military who still effectively controlled the country during the first years of civilian rule after 1980. Despite formidable opposition from remaining hard-liners, the leadership hopes to avoid being forced to declare an amnesty, as eventually happened in Argentina, Chile, Peru and El Salvador. Human rights activists also deny the absence in Canada of any mechanism akin to a witness protection program for former perpetrators who assist a criminal prosecution in another country. Meanwhile, American investigators are struggling to unravel the full scope of the *Desaparecidos*. Human rights activists also deny the absence in Canada of any mechanism akin to a witness protection program for former perpetrators who assist a criminal prosecution in another country. Meanwhile, American investigators are struggling to unravel the full scope of the *Desaparecidos*. Human rights activists also deny the absence in Canada of any mechanism akin to a witness protection program for former perpetrators who assist a criminal prosecution in another country.

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order to safeguard the Cold War policy. Honduran justice officials and international human rights groups view the Canada Post as a crucial step in the current attempt to prosecute 10 officers accused the 100 or so said to be involved in clandestine kidnappings, torture and murders. The New York City-based monitoring group Human Rights Watch/Americas has agreed to submit an affidavit to Minister Robillard supporting Caballero's claim to refugee status. The group believes he would be at risk in Honduras because he has repeatedly provided evidence against the Honduran military since he left the country in 1986 after an attempt on his life. "It's absolutely outrageous to send men like Caballero back to Honduras," says Anne-Marie, a spokeswoman for the rights group. "His chances of survival are not good."

Caballero, 38, now works as a maintenance man in an apartment complex in the Toronto suburb of Scarborough, where he has lived for the past 10 years with his wife and three children. In an interview with *Maclean's*, he readily admitted to having been a soldier and intelligence in Battalion 316 when, he says, being forcibly inducted into the army in 1978 as he was leaving a movie theatre. Caballero says he received intelligence training at a secret CIA base in the United States and was personally involved in at least four kidnappings, he says almost surely led to murder. "Battalion 316 was everywhere," he recalls. "Disappeared as shocktroops boys working at hotels, beaches, churches—even the official chandelier for the American ambassador worked for 316."

Caballero has testified that it was not American but Argentinian experts who trained members of his unit in torture techniques—including the application of electric shocks to exposed genitals, and near suffocation with a rubber inner tube known as the capacho, or band. He says CIA agents knew of the torture but did nothing to stop it. Caballero also maintains that he never actually tortured or murdered anyone. He says he had no choice but to stay in the squad. "There was no alternative. They told people who left or tried to leave," Caballero says. He says he is remorseful and has crossed over to the victim's cause. "Look at the risks I've taken. I'll give evidence and say the day I die it's the only way I can stand for what happened," he says.

But in his January judgment, adjudicator

WORLD

Ed McNamara rejected Caballero's claim that he was a dissenter unable to avoid complicity in war crimes out of a fear of death. He noted that Caballero was in no rush to emigrate from Honduras until nearly four years after he first became involved in military training, torture and murder, and they only after a threat on his life, apparently because he knew too much. "Mr. Caballero was knowingly an integral part of these crimes against humanity in no sense was he simply a witness or bystander," wrote McNamara in his judgment. "The door was wide open. All he had to do was

go through. Yet he remained in Honduras waiting to be recalled to active military service. These are not the actions of a person repulsed by what he has seen and done and who is determined to do no more."

McNamara also wrote that Caballero's attempt to recast himself as a whistle-blower in a matter of "subversive" expediency. McNamara noted that his task as arbitrator was not to rule on whether Caballero faces risks back in Honduras—that must be dealt with by a separate refugee hearing, which awaits Minister Robinson's decision on whether it can proceed. Rather, McNamara had to decide whether Caballero fits the definition of a war criminal, and may be barred from Canada. He answered yes.

Caballero's supporters question just how serious his crimes were. They do so, argue, he is crucial to the larger attempt to punish the accused of death squad mayhem and that he would be under severe risk back in Honduras.

At the heart of Caballero's current predicament is that he was granted a special permit by the immigration department in 1982 to testify at a congressional hearing for families of two missing Hondurans at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Costa Rica. Instead, again, John Martiño, who was kidnapped and interrogated by Caballero, was a co-witness at those hearings and supports his bid for refuge in Canada. Kidnapper and victim alike testified here before a U.S. Senate committee on the CIA's role in Honduras, which in part led to the agency's current drive—under new director John Deutch—to come clean about

its covert operations in Central America.

COFAMIDE's Bertha Oliva says her organization strongly opposes the deportation of Caballero and the others. "These are the only people who can unravel the crimes and hook the big fish, those who give the orders," she says. "We have absolutely no interest in punishing rank-and-file members like them. On the contrary, we need to protect them. They are in grave danger of being killed in Honduras—there is no security here."

The threat has increased greatly in recent months. Honduras's headline military

of murdered trade unionist Gustavo Morales, as the spark part in a labor protest in Tegucigalpa.

Last October, the mangled corpses of Morales and Bertha Oliva's husband were exhumed from one of an estimated 20 hidden mass graves around the country. Samples from the corpses were flown in February to the University of Glasgow, where Scottish forensic experts will this month complete DNA tests to help establish identifications that will stand up in court.

The Honduran probe has also faced delays from American authorities who have yet to deliver a two-year-old request for documents that would help the prosecution. The



These are the only people who can hook the big fish

has tried to undermine the investigation of the civilian government. Gen. Luis Alvarado Duiza, who headed the Honduran armed forces before he was controversially appointed a senior delegate to the United Nations earlier this year, ordered officers named in the

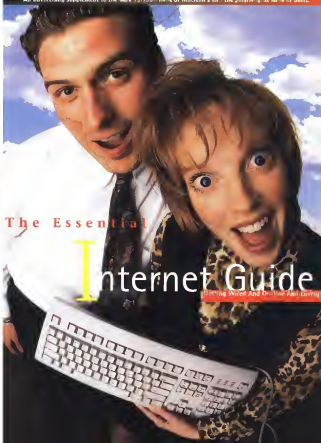
publicly encouraged officers named in the investigation to go into hiding. Three of the most wanted—including the former head of Battalion 316, Capt. Alexander Hernández—have been fugitives since a judge issued warrants for their arrest six months ago. His courtmartial was later machine-gunned. Six former members of Honduran military intelligence were mysteriously murdered within two weeks last fall. In March, a bomb exploded at the home of Honduran President Carlos Roberto Reina, whose connection to war crimes prosecution is unravelled in the region. And in April, someone shot at Rosa Indioles, who

A victim's mother joins protest in Tegucigalpa—see photo. She looked out

While House recently stepped in to speed up the process.

Meanwhile, in Canada and Honduras, Florencio Caballero and his victims-turned-supporters hope for some guarantee from Ottawa that the Canada Four will be granted a safe haven. "There has to be some incentive or protection for people who risk their lives and give information or nobody will do it again," says Ramon Castollu, director of a Honduran human rights organization. As for Bertha Oliva, she is unable to venture out in protest or go to the courts without fearing for her life. Instead, she berates herself in COFAMIDE's lay office, laboriously documenting victims' tales. To boost her morale, she constantly reminds a love letter her husband sent her—shortly before he disappeared.

NOEMI HERNANDEZ with JESSAN ARAGON in Tegucigalpa



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The Internet Guide

THE INTERNET IS HERE. It is huge and it is not going away. So, instead of dismissing it as something for computer-savvy kids, why not get hooked up and see what you are missing. New technology can be frightening, so we have put together THE ESSENTIAL INTERNET GUIDE to get you wired and help you navigate your way through the Net.

In the NetAssets we will tell you about the benefits of going on-line by explaining how to make the Internet useful. Getting Wired will review the best in personal computers, service providers, modems, browsers, and other elements necessary for logging on. Price tags included. Once you are hooked on hooking up, NetPersonality will fill you in on the jargon you will need to know, and we will also tell you how to access some of the Hot Site Picks.

NetPersonalities will reveal some famous Canadians who are using their connection in unique ways, and FutureNet will explore where the Net will be heading in the coming year.

NetAssets: You have heard the hype, now read the type.

Many of the computers sold today include pre-loaded software for on-line services, and most on-line service providers maintain toll-free numbers where users can request assistance and free start-up kits. Also, to ease the pain of the initial start-up costs, many throw in a free first hour of connection time. It all adds up to making your venture into the wired world easier.

How do on-line services work?

There are basically two ways to get on-line: to go directly onto the Internet, or to hook up to a proprietary service. To get onto the Net, simply call an Internet Service Provider (ISP), and for a nominal monthly fee you can be linked to the Net. Once you are on-line, it is up to you to find and sort through all the free information.

The second way is to join a prop-

rietary service like America Online (AOL). Computer or Prodigy. These services contain exclusive information such as licensed content from Reuters and AP. With a monthly charge plus extra billing for spending time on-line, the proprietary services are expensive but well-organized places. Sort of like a private club, membership has its privileges, like on-line celebrity chats and booking plane tickets. Now, however, even servers like AOL will connect you directly to the Internet. Needless to say to get onto any of the above, whatever you choose to do, you will need a modem.

NetPersonalities



SAUL McDONALD: Director of Google Air Canada and Highway 401

How do you use the Internet? It's my friends and I, my uncles.

What do you find most useful about the Net? There's no need to dress up.

How often do you use it, and for how long? Tuesdays and Thursdays during tea.

What's the coolest thing you've seen on the Net? The best—the charming lunatics of the "Trot Fishing in America Shanty" fan club. The worst—all the lonely people.

Why go on-line? With all the hype about shopping, travel and virtual reality, the best reason to get on-line is still e-mail, e-mail, or electronic mail, is quickly becoming as important to people as the phone or the fax.

The procedure is simple. Once you have an account with an ISP or on-line service, you just have to make sure your modem is properly configured. Then you are ready for mail. There are several e-mail packages, like Eudora and Pegasus that can all connect to each other, so it does not matter which you choose. Using e-mail gives you the freedom to send and receive messages from anyone, anytime, anywhere. It is an inexpensive way to drop a note to that friend in Australia, in an instant.

Of course there are other reasons to go on-line. Though an area of the Internet called USENET has addition

to electronic mailing lists and On-Line Service forums, people who share common interests connect with others the world over, and post notes and reply to messages that titillate them. There are groups about baby care, cars, and yes, sex. It is a virtual, global community.

If you want a more lively way of communicating on the Net, the Internet Relay Chat (IRC) is another wired way to have conversations with friends and foes. Messages are transmitted in text to the receiver, who types back appropriate answers. It is like a CD radio for the computer. IRCs are cheaper than the

phone or fax, and faster than the postal service. Chat rooms have also been established so those with shared interests can have meaningful or private discussions. Not for the faint of heart, these take some getting used to, but can be addictive.

Research, research, research. There is a plethora of information available on the Internet, and with a little time and even less effort, you will likely find some useful tidbits on the World Wide Web (WWW). The Web is a colossal system of interlinked computers that provide graphic and sound enhanced information. Muffin recipes and concert listings in Tuktoyaktuk are just a mouse-click away.

When searching the Net, the most popular way to do it is through the WWW. For years the Net was just dull old text on the screen, but the Web allowed pictures and a simple point and

NetPersonalities



Laurie Brown - Anchor for CBC's The Morning

Why do you use the Internet? Good question.

Where do you find most news about the Net? Perhaps the access to international newspapers and magazines.

How often do you use it and for how long? I log on every other day for as long as my patience holds out. Today that was 30 minutes after being told we'd found, waiting for the much anticipated news, could not view it.

What's the best and worst thing you've seen on the Net? The worst thing is the "meeting time at the mall" thing. I'm left with everyone I finish surfing around for new stuff. The best thing about the Internet is its potential. I love what it's to invent stuff!



is Megahertz (MHz) that tells you how fast it runs. Chips and their clock speeds run in tandem, working like the horsepower in a car. DOS/Windows computers use Intel-made chips, like the 286,

386, 486 the Pentium 586 and the new Pentium Pro 686, which is why the Pentium is getting so much attention. Macs (and some IBM) use Motorola's PowerPC chip. All

new Macs use the 603 and 604.

But whatever you do, don't get caught up in the hype about your chip. While faster chips are better for running application software for using the Net, it really does not matter because there are other bottlenecks along the way. If you are buying new, it is best to get the 586, so that you will have room to grow. But people with the 486 or the 601 are not exactly crying in their beer.

RAM AND HARD DRIVES:

Your computer's memory is where the information is stored. All the software programs that you run, from Windows 95 to a spreadsheet, take up memory. The memory

stored on your hard drive is measured in Megabytes (MB). Much of today's software packages are memory intensive and therefore need more of it. That is what RAM (Random Access Memory) is for. RAM is the temporary memory that allows you to run applications. The more RAM, the more applications you can run at the same time. Most computers come with eight MB of RAM, and that is the minimum for a new computer, but 16 MB or more is a better idea.

Whatever you choose, remember that it is easy (but expensive) to add more later. Space on your computer's hard drive (approximately \$1 per MB) is cheaper than RAM (which can vary from \$10 a MB to \$200 a MB), and 600 MB of hard disk space is a safe bet for basic use. But if you plan on venturing into graphics, it would be prudent to go for at least one Gigabyte (1000 MB).

THE RACE TO BE SWIFT:

Modems (modulator/demodulator) are like the gate to the outside world. If you have a small gate, information will trickle in, whereas with a larger gate, it can pour in. Since on-line time often costs money you will want the biggest gate you can afford.

Modem speed is measured by baud rate, or bits per second (bps), which simply translates into how many bits of

data can get into your computer per second. 14.4 means 14,400 bps, and 28.8 means 28,800 bps. Most modems are around the same price, but CNet, a popular WWW site about computers and new technology, recommends the Motorola 3400 Lifestyle 28.8. It is the fastest of the lot and comes with great bundled software and support.

Motorola's Lifestyle Series modem is also popular. It comes in at around \$200 and outperforms many modems that cost twice the price. If you are willing to spend more you should consider the U.S. Robotics Courier V. Everything with V.34. It is popular among Internet service providers, on-line services and ISPs, so it will likely give you the easiest and best connections.

If you are looking to have the fastest modem on the block, Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) modems are the way of the future. Several companies, like UNINET Canada, are now offering ISDN service starting at around \$600 a month. They require a special ISDN telephone line, but serve up breakout speeds of 56K (56,000 bps). For now they are mainly used in business.

BROWSING FOR BROWSERS:

Like road maps, browsers are the essential tool for navigating the WWW. Even though there are a number of browsers on the market, they all have strengths and weaknesses.

Netscape has been in the driver's seat since the development of the World Wide Web, and that is one of the reasons it is tops in the browser market. Netscape Navigator 2.0 (for PC) and 2.0 (for Mac) have bookmark capabilities, a nice choice of configuration options and support for security. It also supports Sun Microsystems's highly touted Java, a special program you can download to enhance a Web page. But most important, Netscape is the choice of over 70 per cent of Internet users, so most Web sites are designed to cater to the browser's strengths.

Microsoft's Internet Explorer 2.0 is vying for a share of the winner's podium with Netscape. It has comprehensive browser features plus extra layers of security that allow you to use credit

cards. But it does not currently support Java and not everyone is buying into Microsoft's commitment to the Net.

NCSA Mosaic, so-called "showware" because it is free for non-commercial use, also offers excellent capabilities. It supports HTML 3.0 (the programming language used on the Web) plus some important HTML 3.0 features and unique innovations like Mouse Autosurf. Autosurf allows you to instruct the browser to follow links from

a page automatically, meaning your computer can be left while the browser downloads pages of information. This showware is a real time-saver.

Wolfgang's Winarray is a great package to buy if you are into more than a stand-alone browser. It has a full suite of Internet tools and is a cinch to set up. It is very fast, offers support for HTML 3.0 tables, and new security features in version 1.1 make it even more effective.

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World Wide Web

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BY STREET CONVENIENCE

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LAPTOPS:

You are going to have to be willing to pay more if you go the laptop route. Miniature costs money, but sure you buy a model with a screen that you feel comfortable with. The best advice here is to test drive a few to see which one best suits your needs. Active matrix screens are pricier but superior.

The laptop is often used as a supplement to the desktop, as most machines are not really designed for full-time use. But the new crop of laptops may change that. The NEC Versa 3000C has a bright, clear screen, and the keyboard is comfortable, ergonomic and light. It comes with 4 MB of memory, and an available built-in modem.

With colorful screens, smooth keyboards, complete sound systems and CD-ROM drives, the only difference between laptops and desktops is that you can take laptops with you wherever you go. It is important to ask about the laptop's battery. You should know how long the battery runs and if the laptop has a sizable memory. And consider yourself warned: always go for the extended warranty, because one fall to the concrete and you are out of business.

POWER THE PURCHASE:

New systems for home use can be bought for as little as \$1000 to \$2000 IBM's Aptiva, Apple's Performa and any Apple that has a PowerPC for is upgradeable to one of any good buys. Heavier multimedia systems come with better price tags.

Expect to pay in the \$2000 to \$3000 range for mid to high-end Pentium and low-end Mac PowerPC systems. Compaq's Presario series has something for every computer lover. Some have an all-in-one design, powerful hard drives, and come with 8 MB of RAM standard. Dell and Apple also make solid computers.

With higher prices come more choices. \$2000 and up will get you powerful laptops like the Mac Powerbook 5300 and the IBM ThinkPads. And in this price range there are many mid-range workstations and desktop options from which to choose.

Shop around, but keep in mind that you get what you pay for. Recognize that if you want to stay ahead in the business game, you will have to be willing to spend some cash.

FutureNet: From Schools to Cybermalls, join the on-line community

On-line Governments: In a nice twist on the Orwellian prediction, it is the citizens who have embraced technology to make their government more available to them. Most MP e-mail addresses are available, and the Canadian Parliamentary Channel (CMC) is on-line: <http://www.parliament.ca/canparc> for information related to public policy issues.

ClickNet in B.C. gives PC users access to local government computer records. For a \$5 transaction fee it is possible to file and search for permits, examine court records and look for outstanding liens and tax warrants.

When five years went dark in many metropolitan areas will be able to obtain permits and pay traffic tickets.

Educational Networks:

Schools are being linked together via cyberpace. A secondary school in North Bay will be able to share classes with one in Halifax, using the technology in Indiana, Amsterdam, a regional Bell operating

company, is investing \$150 million US, trying the foundation for a network that will link 1,700 schools together.

Canada's SchoolNet: <http://schoolnet.ca/canada/cyberlink/links> is an educational initiative supported by all levels of government, industry and educational establishments. It is an electronic network that has the best in on-line educational resources and activities.

And multimedia is changing hands-on education as well. Medical students can use "virtual cadavers" in anatomy classes, similar to the flight simulators pilots have been using for years.

In half a decade many grade schools

will use interactive two-way video in classes, and go on virtual field trips. Chances of "Hey bus driver, speed up a little bit..." will fall upon deaf ears. Schools will forward reports to parents and will conduct parent/teacher interviews on-line.

On-line Shopping: The benefits of on-line shopping are tremendous. It saves time and money, and interactive multimedia catalogues will allow consumers

to examine goods and do comparative shopping from buying plane tickets and sending a silk friend flowers, to buying an clothes on your virtual body, it is already easy to unload your hard-nosed cash. Check out the Internet Shopping Network (ISN): <http://www.internet-shop.com> or CyberShop: <http://www.cybershop.com> for deals on useful household items. Down the road people will use

on-line shopping to view multimedia clips of products, and place orders under secure shopping.

Interactive Magazines: The promise of the future is total interactivity. Consumers will be able to tailor make the content they want for the on-line magazines they read. You will be like a little media mogul, making the choices between abbreviated or unabridged articles, multimedia clips and what you will order from on-line advertisements. Companies like Intel and NBC on-line are already working on projects in this area.

NAVIGATING THE INTERNET

Available at bookstores everywhere!

NetPersonalities



ROBERT FULFORD Canadian journalist and author

Why do you use the Internet? Why make Internet use in getting a married in Internet connection was part of the package. How often do you use it, and for how long? I use the Internet two or three hours a week, at most, and rarely for reference.

What do you feel most excited about on the Net?

I'm delighted, for instance, that The University of Toronto's Roberts Library catalogue is now available in its own web office. But even better, the modest expense involved. It's glad to be able to read the best of best news. The Macmillan CBC website, or recent Supreme Court judgments.

The most people I come into it a while. One thing that fascinates me is that the Internet has spawned a generation of journal, or student, or writer—people who set up pages devoted to their interests. Someone who loves Louis Armstrong for instance, sets up an Armstrong page where you can learn about him and be directed to more information elsewhere. There are now thousands of these sites, running from the pedestrian to the exceptional.

What's the best thing you've seen on the Web? My favorite site is the one on investigative journalism that Julian Sher of the CBC wrote at CBC.ca.

Net Origins:

1976-Inventor Alexander Galtom Bell patents the telephone

1946-ENAC, the world's first automatic electronic computer, is hooked up

1962-Telstar I, the first communications satellite, orbits into space

1969-The US Department of Defense creates ARPANET, the precursor of the Internet

1972-Pong, the original home video game, is a hit in the marketplace. This marks the first widespread use of the computer for entertainment purposes

1974-The first FAX transmits one page in six minutes

1977-Apple Computer, Inc., introduces the Apple II. It is the first PC to generate color graphics, and it includes a keyboard and power supply it carries ready to use out of the box

1977-The computer information service CompuServe (originally called The Source) goes on-line

1978-Ward Christensen and Randy Seuss create the first personal computer bulletin board system

1981-IBM's PC uses the premiere industry-standard disk operating system (DOS). This launches Microsoft into a higher domain

1984-Philips and Sony create the compact-disk read-only memory (CD-ROM)

1984-Apple introduces Macintosh, a powerful, user-friendly PC. It is the first

popular graphic user interface and also utilizes wide-spread use of the mouse

1986-A new single optical fiber transmits the equivalent of 300,000 simultaneous phone calls

1986-Electronic Communications and Privacy Act is passed

1990-The University of New Brunswick is the first Canadian university to establish a public on-line library catalogue <<http://www.unb.ca>>

1990-The Internet's World Wide Web (formerly known as CERN) is set up by Tim Berners-Lee at the European Particle Physics Laboratory in Switzerland

1993-Camosun College in British Columbia becomes the first Canadian college to establish a World Wide Web site <<http://www.camosun.ca>>

1993-Intel's Pentium microprocessor allows PCs to run thousands of programs at trail-blazing speeds

1994-Netscape develops its Navigator software for browsing the Internet, based in Massac

1994-Premier Frank McKenna appoints a minister responsible for the electronic information highway, making New Brunswick the first province to do so. The same day the Premier publicly announces his Internet address <premier@gov.nb.ca>

1994-The Internet is the cover story on TIME magazine

1995-Microsoft's Windows 95, an upgrade of its popular graphical operating system, is introduced with much fanfare

1995-The first annual Canadian Internet awards are presented at the Canadian Networking Conference in Ottawa. At the same time the Canadian Internet Hall of Fame is created

WIRED FACTS:

70 per cent of Canadians are aware of the information highway

Between 1994 and 1995, the number of registered hosts on the Net rose from 3.2 million to 6.6 million

A recent Commercial Net/Nielsen Demographics Study found that 27 million people in Canada and the US reported having had access to the Internet

A 1995 Angus Reid Group survey states that 17 per cent of the Canadian population (3.4 million people) had access to the Internet from home, work, school or a public facility like a library. 3.1 million Canadians were connected from their home.

MBIS survey showed that in the first nine months of 1995, the number of Internet commercial domains exploded from 29,000 to 114,000.

Slashes in Canada and the US find that homes with children are more likely to own computers

Women are playing a larger role in PC purchasing. Where 15 years ago 70 per cent of all PCs were purchased by men, today PCs are purchased in equal numbers by men and women.

Sending and receiving e-mail is the most popular on-line activity.

The average on-line user stays connected for about 30 minutes per day

While only 10 per cent of the leading 200 corporate advertisers had an online presence by mid-1995, about half anticipate having an on-line presence by the year end.

[Source: Internet Facts: A-to-Z for the Information Age. Available from Insight: new media publishing <http://www.insightnewmedia.com/facts1a/>]



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Service Providers:

Finding the right service provider takes a little researching. Just like buying a car, you are going to want to shop around until you find the one that is right for you. To help in the decision-making process we have devised this list so that you can see, in plain English, what anyone best suit your needs.

Many providers are only available through credit card payments. Monthly charges appear on your credit card statement.

WebUp: <http://www.webup.net>. Individual access plan: \$29.95/month. \$0.50 additional 1-hour/hour plan. \$35 setup fee. Residential Lite Plan: \$8.95 per month includes 5 hours. \$1 per

additional hour. \$35 setup fee. Available in every province. In addition to the regular features, they also offer Web Page Watchdogging at prices ranging from \$10 to several thousand dollars per month. 1-888-742-HELP Support. Weekdays from 8:30 am to midnight, Saturday and Sunday from 8:30 am to 8:00 p.m.

Star: <http://www.star.ca>. Entry Plan: Basic needs for \$15.95 setup plus \$9.95 per month for five hours. Additional hours are \$3/hour. Standard Plan: 90 hours/month, \$19.95 set-up fee, \$29.95/month plus \$1/additional hour. For Windows, or Mac, Surfing, e-mail, homepage, technical assistance, network status report. Available in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and B.C. (800) 948-6386. Support: 24/7

NetPersonalities



NetPersonalities: Provider and GIG, NetBrain & Associates, a multimedia company that specializes in CD-ROM, Website production and Internet training.

Why do you use the Net? The Internet, particularly in its recent incarnation of the World Wide Web, is an integral part of NetPersonalities & Associates' business in the emerging global marketplace. At NetPersonalities we have developed the Net as our own stage, and also plan, to help others tell their stories with a special focus on cross-generational content in a truly interactive, unified digital medium. The Web is quickly becoming your venue of choice.

What do you find most useful? First and foremost, I use the Internet as a tool to help solve the very serious problem that too many advertising content creators who report to CAGM executives. The way real justice is that there is a great need for a social stage of good content and not enough staff in the real world to offer more than a very narrow selection of that content. The Web solves this dilemma for certain types of people by eliminating the staff. It also offers a wonderful expansion for human communications and interaction by combining the shared effects of verbal exchange and written communication. A very useful and powerful forum indeed.

How often do you use it and for how long? I am on the Internet between a half hour and an hour every day, reading and sending e-mail, doing research and consulting tools.

What's the best and the worst thing you've seen on the Net? The best thing I've seen on the Web is an award-winning site for children, Kidz's Web Site. The worst? Well, regardless what I single out any one particular site but I do think that there are two basic problems with which one there at the moment. A great many sites are lacking a solid foundation of conceptual logic and informational design. And, because the Web is a relatively new arena for the public in large, it currently lacks the size-to-the-kind and recognition that it will hopefully develop as it matures.

Bell Sympatico: <http://www.sympatico.ca>. Start-up cost is \$29.95 which includes 50 prepaid hours for the first month. Netscape Navigator software for e-mail and Member Services support. Pricing options: Occasional: \$9.95/month, 5 hours. \$15/extra hour. Regular Plan: 25 hours/month, \$24.95/month plus \$0.95/additional hour. Frequent use: \$39.95/month, 50 hours plus \$7.50 additional hour. Available in Quebec and Ontario. More cities to come. (800) 773-2121. Support: 24/7

Netcom: <http://www.netcom.ca>. First major Canadian Internet provider to move to flat-rate pricing: unlimited access to the Net for \$29.95 per month. Service across the country, including Ontario, Quebec, B.C. and Alberta, with plans to expand to mid-west. Plan 2: \$12.95 per month for seven hours. \$1.95 for each additional hour. (800) NETCOM-1. Support: 24/7

Compuserve and Prodigy are the oldest services. While Prodigy targets families and casual users, Compuserve is aimed at researchers and businesses. America Online is the fastest growing and has the most on-line publications.

America Online: <http://www.aol.com>. Available in AOLnet sites for \$9.95 US/month for five hours, includes connection fee. Additional hours are \$2.95 US. AOL is available in Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Winnipeg, Saskatchewan and B.C. Services: e-mail, message boards, and easy access to the Internet through Web browser. (800) 827-6364

Compuserve: <http://www.compuserve.com>. \$9.95/month, includes five free hours/month. \$2.95 for each additional hour. Available across Canada. Services: e-mail, chatting areas, Web browser, Telnet, newsgroups. (800) 848-8199

Prodigy: <http://www.prodigy.com>. Plan: \$2.95 flat fee/month includes five hours of on-line time, then \$2.95 for each additional hour. Plan 2: flat fee of \$26/month for 30 hours of access. E-mail, chatting areas, Web browser. (800) 774-3449

Helplines

Up the cybercreek without a guide? Fear not, there is help to be had. Most service providers have helplines whose computer wizards will guide you through your Internet questions over the phone. Here are some independent services which further aid is needed.

StarLight Incorporated: (416) 394-3740. Billing themselves as the technology training company, StarLight provides current and responsive technology training to businesses by offering fully-integrated educational services comprised of classroom on-site training. Prices vary.

Newsline 900 Computer and Internet Support: 1-900-451-2244. Experts help you with your computer and Internet questions over the phone. From installation problems to help deciphering your manual, they will take complex ideas and simplify them. Service is charged on your telephone bill.

Student On Site Solutions (SOS) Inc.: (416) 504-0000. Available only in the Toronto area for now, but a national presence is in the works. Bright, computer-savvy students are dispatched to your house or place of work, for \$45 an hour they do everything from Internet training to installation of systems and software training, to advanced networking for large offices.

Hot Site Picks:

Yikesh: <http://www.yikesh.com>. It is the Web's most popular directory, and with good reason. Sites are neatly organized by subject and flow seamlessly. Start your searches here.

HotWired: <http://www.hotwired.com>. A graphics gaudy looks you through a superb collection of topics ranging from the talk to pulp. It is information-packed, well written and truly entertaining.

Epicurus, Food & Drink: <http://www.epicurus.com/epicurus/>. Here.html. Food and drink is a cuisine, what more could you ask for? It is a streamlined version of its print counterparts, Gourmet and Fine Artisan magazines. There is an excellent recipe and wine index, and the pictures will leave the salivary glands pumping.

Government of Canada: <http://www.canada.gc.ca>. Re-prod: our government's has put together one of the best Web sites around. From passport advice to the latest press releases, get your information here.

Stockmaster at MIT: <http://www.mit.edu/stocks.html>. Although it is mainly supported by American data, it has stock charts of daily price and volume movement, as well as Mutual Fund charts that are updated every couple weeks. There is also a Top Stocks list composed of the 50 hottest stocks.

Internet Movie Database: <http://www.imdb.com/>. You like movies? With over 750,000 filmography entries covering more than 200,000 people, in addition to its ability to search 60,000 movie titles, this is the best film source on the Net.

Canoe: <http://www.canoe.ca>. Roger's Multimedia site is home to Montreal's magazine. An admirable graphic map patiently links you to the Financial Post, Star sports, Jet show-biz, and the top news stories. It is quick, fun and easy to follow.

Infoseek: <http://www.infoseek.com>. An excellent general search engine, it is effortless to use and extensive. A handy information finder.

Shift Online: <http://www.shift.com/shift/home>. The site for those who want to be media-savvy. It is separate entity from its popular paper counterpart, and is full



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The Canadian Business Web Pages <<http://www.cbpages.com>> is a user-friendly directory that allows you to launch searches by either business category, or keyword search. It has huge database of over 5 million Canadian businesses, and links to over 900 Canadian business Web sites. The Commercial Sites Index <<http://www.dircomsearch.com>> is a directory of commercial products, services and info on the Net. Shopping for the perfect baby mobile couldn't be easier. And Four11 Directory Services <<http://www.four11.com>> is the Internet's largest white page directory, with more than 5.6 million listings enabling you to search for anyone's e-mail address or life page. List out most comply with the "You'll Acceptable User Policy," including using your real personal information, and not using the system for illegal purposes.

of original stories about music, art, technology and film. The best of Shifts pulp publication can be found in the archives.

Canada Newsweek: <<http://www.newsweek.ca>>. If you are Canadian, on-line and want the news, this is your site. It is essentially a slice-

Rival: The number of bits of data that a modem can transmit per second. Also called baud per second (bps).

BBS, Bulletin Board System: Telephone-linked personal computers that provide public-access message systems.

Bit: Binary digit, the smallest unit of data a computer can handle.

Hacker: Slang for the most computer-savvy user who spends a lot of time at the keyboard. Even though they enjoy "hacking code," messing around with systems, they are not to be confused with crackers, people who illegally break into computers and use the information for profit purposes.

Home page: The "welcome centre," or the first screen you see at a Web site.

Information Superhighway: Also known as the Internet, a broadband telephone that will bring shopping, and other consumer services to the on-line community.

Mainframe: A large computer usually used in business or industry to perform house-keeping duties.

Modem: The short form for modulator-demodulator, a modern computer digital signals into analog ones, and vice versa. Used to send and receive online communication between computers.

Network: A computer system that uses communications equipment to connect two or more computers and their resources.

Netiquette: Was Internet's early rules for on-line conversation.

Newsgrabber: Message drops where people with similar interests share information and ideas.

Personal File: of the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer, it is also known as the brain of the computer.

Shredder: Software that can be downloaded from the Net or another source. If you find it useful, the developer expects to be paid a nominal fee.

What's: A program that synchronizes your computer and network tasks that are usually designed to help perform tasks, such as creating memory. They are generally known by the computer user.

Web site: A place on the World Wide Web where information, pictures and other data are available to anyone on the Net.

World Wide Web: A point and click interface providing links to other information sources throughout the Net.

Word processing: Computer-based text that can be edited, formatted, stored and printed.

Written by Amy-Rose, Staff magazine

WEB SITE DIRECTORY

ACT Laboratory Ltd.
<http://www.actlab.com>
 Home of the Digital Evidence Network. Come to class in your pajamas as we teach the world and explore the latest news stories. Join our mystery group and win a Windows CD-ROM.

Adnet's Web Site News
<http://webnews.adnet.com>
 It's worth the click to Adnet... Canada's business weblogs publish a new article. Visit a personal website business - just by dropping by.

Albert College (Art, 1907)
<http://www.albertcollege.com/albums/albums>
 An independent independent school for boarding and day students from grades 6 to university entrance. Where students love to learn. Member: CASH, NACIS, CEFB.

Alexis is Power
<http://www.alexis.com>
 Surf the Internet Directory of Canadian artists... the last way to find the artist that is right for you.

Atlantic Canada Careers
<http://atl-can-careers.com>
 A career counselling service focused on employment opportunities with private organizations in the Atlantic Region. Great for Maritimers looking for the right opportunity to "go home".

Canadian Star Window Annual
<http://www.starwindow.com/~cstar>
 The CFWA Year 1997 reviews the English language trade, scholarly, reference, and children's books published in Canada each year. Its web site features a selection of new reviews each month.

Canadian Museum of Civilization Corp.
<http://www.musee-museum.ca/museum>
 Canadian Museum of Civilization and Canadian War Museum.
 Your window on culture — our online gallery. Shop at our Cyberstore, discover Canada's military history and much more.

Canada
 Canadian Delta College
<http://www.canada.ca>
 The most comprehensive Canadian online service. Canada: showcase the best major city of established Canadian media companies like the Web.

Canada's Best Desktop & Desktop
<http://www.chestnet.com>
 Tel: (416) 415-1140 Fax: (416) 415-1141
 Our clients include: Royal Bank, International Organization of Securities Commissions, & Macdonald-Brown.

Digid
<http://www.digid.ca>
 Internet marketing and advertising. Eye-catching corporate images, professional product photos, promote brands and drive information.

Kiki Inc. (Kiki)
<http://www.kiki-inc.com/kiki/kiki>
 Keep your MP3s secure! Get the MeliNet.

Knowledge Materials Management
 Knowledge
<http://www.kmm.com/~kmmnet>
 The Canadian publication of polymer. Pioneering & Control.

Kyle Inc.
<http://www.kyle.com>
 WebPage Studio (C) 1997 1998 Kyle Web Studio. Develop a new Webpage, Award Winning web sites and Internet marketing.

Linking Internet Services
<http://www.linking.com>
 Established in 1994, Linking is one of Ontario's largest Internet Access Providers. Linking provides a complete range of Internet access services and products to the residential and business customer.

Internet Legislators Inc.
<http://www.internetlegislators.com>

Next Delta Museum
<http://www.next.com>
 3D tours and interactive scenarios. Make your own Delta Museum. Discover the history. You'll also find out about our internet initiatives, collections and behind-the-scenes research.

Technology Engineering & Consulting
 (TEC) Projects, University of Waterloo
<http://www.tec.ca/~tecweb/>
 Professional Development Certificate Programs by Interactive distance education. Moving your mind to keep current in today's — and tomorrow's — workplace.

The Canadian Star Window
<http://www.starwindow.com>
 Booklet's daily newspaper and booklets on commercial web sites.

The Society of Management Accountants of Canada
<http://www.cma-canada.org>
 Professional association of Certified Management Accountants. Management graduate, Internet group discussions, organizational and career information.

The Sports Network
<http://www.sportsnet.ca>
 Canada's premier sports website. Up to the zone and scores, news, features, statistics and live news. 24/7 on-line schedules and more.

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WORLD.

Youth power

A children's crusader makes a splash

Before Craig Kielburger took three days off school in the Toronto suburb of Thornhill to visit Washington last week, one of his favorite hosts would be his only two personal requests: to meet consumer advocate Ralph Nader and tour the White House. The 13-year-old founder of the Free the Children movement did get to discuss his campaign against child labor with Nader. But a chorus of demands on his time by the media, politicians and other groups cut him his White House tour. Despite the teasing timetable, the chopper, articulate youth captured the U.S. capital. In doing so, he fulfilled his primary purpose—to gain momentum on a cause in which, he says, "our eventual goal is to eliminate child labor and the exploitation of children."

Dapper in jacket and slacks, by turns playfully belligerent and maturely earnest, Kielburger also showed Washington personality. Interviews on three TV networks and Na-

tional Public Radio, following an earlier date on CBS's 60 Minutes, vaulted him into U.S. celebrity status. Among a dozen events in 60 hours, he put his case to a Democratic party policy conference and at a Capital Hill news conference. Vice President Al Gore invited him home for a talk with his family. Kielburger's high-profile agenda promised a second aim of his growing year-old youth movement. "We're also pushing for young people empowerment and bringing about change."

The change they seek is to empower the estimated two million children worldwide, some as young as 5, forced into debilitating and dangerous work by poverty or just to stay alive. How to do that? By boycotting

each other's products and pressuring importers and politicians to demand reforms. Most important, Kielburger adds, "you have to go to the root cause—dealing with the families, dealing with the children themselves, getting those children out of those families and into families that will love them, giving those children options besides going to work."

During his travels, Kielburger was unfailingly polite to persons adults ("Very impressive," exclaimed one, "I have just enormous admiration, burked another") but a flicker of impatience greets a question on whether his very youth accounts for his success. "It doesn't matter whether you're young or old," he says, while conceding that his youth may open doors. "Once you know the cause and you feel passion about it, you can still get the message out and bring about a change." If his encounter with Washington is a guide, the change Craig Kielburger and his colleagues passionately seek is becoming ever more urgent. □



Kielburger on Capitol Hill recently

REPORT FROM
WASHINGTON
BY CARL ROLLINS

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Automobile Journalists Association of Canada

World NOTES

A SETBACK FOR MAJOR

British Prime Minister John Major's Conservative party lost about half its local council seats in the most important test of voter sentiment before the next national election, due by May 1997. Labor racked up 45 per cent of the total vote in elections for 3,000 councillors across Britain, while the Conservatives polled 27 per cent and the Liberal Democrats 26 per cent. The Tories won a slight improvement over last year, and Major rebutted calls for his resignation.

FLEEING CHINA

Prominent Chinese dissident Liu Gang was granted special permission to enter the United States after he fled there from China. Liu, 34, was jailed for six years for his part in the 1989 Beijing pro-democracy protests and had been under surveillance since his release. He was expected to be granted political asylum.

SAVING CHILDREN

A court in Brazil sentenced to 300 years in prison one of eight police officers on trial for murdering six street children three years ago. The verdict was seen as symbolic, since there is a limit of 36 years on prison time. Human rights groups say shopkeepers often pay policemen to kill children suspected of stealing. Nearly 800 street children in Rio de Janeiro state were murdered last year.

OUT OF LIBERIA

U.S. helicopters flew Liberian warlord Roosevelt Johnson to neighboring Sierra Leone, en route to Ghana where peace talks were scheduled for May 8. Fighting had flared in Liberia between Johnson's Krahn warriors and forces loyal to main faction leader Charles Taylor, but died down after Johnson's departure. U.S. mediators had worked to gain a new truce in the strife-torn West African nation.

DETROIT JUSTICE

A 30-year-old Detroit man was found guilty of murder in the death of a woman who jumped off a bridge to escape his attacks after a traffic dispute. Delbert Wood, 33, drowned after Merrill Welch Jr. chased her and strangled her nearby rail. The case attracted international attention when early reports said bystanders cheered the crime. Police later denied that and said two people had jumped into the river to try to save her.



Statists in Robert light candles for each of the 35 victims; Bryant (right) calls for tougher gun controls

A horrific murder spree in Australia

Australians observed a minute of silence throughout the country to mourn 35 victims of a lone gunman's murderous rampage in a tourist area on the island of Tasmania. "The suddenness of the assault, the scope of the massacre, the senselessness of the carnage have left us in deep shock and even grief," said Tasmania's Anglican Bishop Philip Newell in a broadcast memorial service in Hobart, the capital city. Taylor was forced to flee after security around accused murderer Martin Bryant, 28, who was being treated at a local hospital for burns. The hospital had received at least 45 threats from people angry that Bryant was receiving special care under the same roof as some of the 18 people he allegedly wounded, including a Canadian couple. A laser known locally for melting violent threats, Bryant was arrested

after fleeing an inn he allegedly set on fire after the shooting spree. He underwent plastic surgery at the hospital and was expected to remain there until this week before moving to a nearby prison.

The bloodbath began when a gunman suddenly opened fire in a cafe at the government's Port Arthur tourist site, killing 35 people. From there, the fire-wielding killer continued through the tourist area, a leading point for 19th-century British convicts, and killed a mother and her two daughters, aged 3 and 6. He then held police at bay for 12 hours after taking three hostages at the mall, all of whom died in the fire. Tasmania's premier announced that the bloodstained cafe will be torn down after Bryant's trial. The killings prompted calls for tougher gun controls and a ban on military-style weapons.

Lebanon's aftermath

Lebanese widows waited in line as 90 wooden coffins were buried in a mass grave near Gaza, where it is said that killed more than 100 Lebanese in a UN bus two weeks earlier. Specific casualties of the war reported in south Lebanon, despite a ceasefire that went into effect on April 22, if not a 16-day Israeli assault to end the Islamic militant group Hezbollah. An Washington

message, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and U.S. President Bill Clinton urged a quiet ceasefire, with Israel's cooperation. The Americans also agreed to supply advanced satellite equipment to help detect rocket launches. A day later, Clinton held a friendly meeting with Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, who urged a ceasefire that went into effect on April 22. Arafat's bodyguard Khaled Matar was injured in a fire Israeli's destruction near the PLO chateau.

BY SHARON DOYLE DRIEDGER

The reporters huddling at the side door of the Cape Royal Post in Sidney, N.S., for a quick smoke last Tuesday lapsed nervously. Rumors had been circulating in the newsroom since 9 a.m. when publisher Peter Kaperla sent word that he wanted to address the entire staff at noon. But by the time Kaperla arrived, the news had already come over the wires. Ken Thomson, owner of the 96-year-old Post, had sold the daily—and six other newspapers in the Atlantic region—to Conrad Black's Hollinger Inc. "We became our own first page story," says reporter Steve Macdonald. He and the Post's 100 other employees were paid only twice that only two days after Hollinger bought the Regina Leader-Post and Simsbury's Star Phoenix. In March, the company slashed 175 of more than 650 jobs. "It's very unsettling," says Macdonald. "People are worried about their bread and butter."



Black takeover

As others exit, one media mogul bets heavily on print

While hundreds of newspaper employees in Atlantic Canada were wondering about their futures, Black and Thomson were something as settled as two Monopoly strategies who had just traded Boardwalk for the Shant Line and Boarding Railroad—each convinced that his arena game would make him a winner. As part of the exchange, the Thomson clan picked up three southern Alberta weeklies, which it plans to operate in association with its daily *Edmonton Herald*. But that aside, Thomson is sheddin' news centers—not only in Atlantic Canada but also in Ontario (where it has put seven dailies up for sale), the United States and Britain. The parent company, Thomson Corp. of Toronto, is instead concentrating on the rapidly growing market for electronic dailies and other on-line services. Hollinger, in contrast, has been in a newspaper business since that began a decade ago in the United States and then accented in Canada last year. It now owns more than 650 North American dailies, weeklies and community papers. "We are highly aware of technological developments," Black says of his firm's focus on electronic publishing. "But I don't once have a cold sweat because I'm in the legacy whip business."

Before the deal closes this summer, the federal Competition Bureau must review its impact and decide whether to allow it to proceed. But critics expect the government to rubber-stamp the transaction, giving Hollinger control of 30 per cent of Canada's daily newspapers (12.5 per cent by circulation). "I'll never be a subscriber to any paper," says John Miller, chairman of the school of journalism at Ryerson Polytechnic University in Toronto. "I would raise blood but because they will see a shrinking of quality editorial." Some journalists and union leaders voiced concern that Black



Black: "Not once have I developed a cold sweat because I'm in the legacy whip business"

will use his power to influence the content of the papers. "We're concerned about his right-wing agenda and how it might trickle down to the newspapers in the kind of stories that reporters write," says Gord Hunter, a vice-president of the Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union, which represents 18,000 media industry workers across Canada. "It's not in the best interests of Canadians to have media ownership concentrated in the hands of a few people."

But others downplay the importance of ownership. "I can't get nearly as excited about it as I once did," says Peter Denham, dean of the University of Western Ontario's graduate school of journalism. "It was a big subject in 1981-1982 when I was on the

staff of a royal commission on newspapers—but the big question that faces the newspaper industry now is accessibility." Denham and many other media experts forecast a grim future for most general interest dailies. "Newspapers are in a bad way," cautions George Rein, a veteran journalist and authority on media issues. "It's not a temporary thing because the audience is shrinking." In fact, figures compiled by the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association show that over the past 15 years—despite a 20-per-cent increase in population—combined daily circulation across the country has remained stagnant at slightly more than five million. Over the same period, the amount of advertising in daily papers fell ten per cent and rising newspaper prices drove up production costs. While most publishers continue to report profits, they have been forced to impose deep cuts to budgets and staff. In December, the *Edmonton Herald* made all of the water becoming that two media engines are applying opposing strategies "to an industry caught in a downward spiral."

At 72, Thomson is old enough to have experienced the glory days of the late 1940s of the *Toronto Daily Press*, the first daily in the chain that his father, the late Roy Thomson, founded five decades ago. "My happiest memories are from the wonderful year I spent up in Toronto," recalls Thomson, adding that he particularly enjoyed reporting on labor issues. "I was brought up with the entrepreneurial point of view of my father," he recalls. "When I covered union meetings, I heard them during the capitalist system and I reported it as accurately as I could."

The unions—and some on-line engineers—have a few unrepeatable words for the Thomson clan: even now. Last week, the chain used the on-line *Western Daily News* in British Columbia after more than 80 years of publication. It also sold the Thomson News Service, putting 12 journalists—including respected national affairs columnist Stewart Macdonald—out of work.

Thomson has also been shedding profitable news papers. Last year, the chain sold 29 papers in Ontario and Saskatchewan to Hollinger. And when last week's deal closes, the company—once a major player with three dailies across the country—will retain only 17 titles, including *The Globe and Mail* of Toronto, the *Windsor Post* and the *Victoria Times-Colonist*. But the company is also negotiating the sale of seven of those papers, all in Ontario—including the *Toronto Daily Press*—to an unnamed party, possibly Hollinger. "None of the papers are losing money," says Thomson. "People are going to find it difficult to understand, but we can do better for the organization by con-

solidifying a new strategy." The corporation, he explains, plans to focus on its "core competencies of gathering, marketing and distributing information" through databases. It will also continue its diversification into the travel industry and other sectors. "The decisions are very painful," Thomson says. "But if you look at the economics of it—which we have to do for our shareholders—then we have to black out that pain. It is the way to go."

Black, however, is moving just as rapidly in the opposite direction. Last year, Hollinger was a small player in Canada with five dailies. Now, it owns 23 of Canada's 104 daily newspapers—more than any other company. Black's empire stretches from *Billings Globe* in Newfoundland and includes 38 weekly papers, *Saturday Night* magazine, a minority stake in *The Financial Post* and—through a subsidiary—the French-language dailies *Le Soleil* in Quebec City and *Le Devoir* in Ottawa. On top of that, he owns a 19.5-per-cent stake of Southern Inc., which has 30 dailies with a combined daily circulation of 1.4 million. Hollinger also controls *The Daily Telegraph* in London, *The Australian* Press, the *Chicago Sun-Times* and 24.7 per cent of John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., Australia's biggest newspaper company. "We actually believe that it's a good industry," says Black. "But you have to buy carefully, manage efficiently and pay a lot of attention to product quality."

Black is taking a calculated risk first—even though the industry is in decline—there is still plenty of money to be made in print journalism. The gamble seems likely to pay off. "They are looking at improving conditions," says one industry analyst. "Newspaper prices have probably peaked and, while ad income has gone down, ad revenues have increased because owners have been able to increase rates." By buying up papers in adjacent markets, Hollinger now owns the most of the dailies in Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island—the company can also modestly benefit from economies of scale, setting up centralized accounting systems, sharing printing operations, hiring one person to sell ads for several papers, and negotiating for lower newspaper costs. And Black maintains that the increasingly crowded TV market actually works in favor of newspapers, which are traditionally read by more educated, prosperous consumers. Critics, such as Raymond Miller, do not doubt Hollinger's ability to extract profits from its new properties. "The company has proven that you can also be a hard-boiled operator and sack the marrow out of it. The reporters, editors, ad sales representatives and truck drivers who produce and deliver Hollinger's seven new Atlantic dailies hope Miller is wrong. "There is so question we are concerned and brilliant," says Post reporter Macdonald. "But we are also optimistic that this is a new company with new ideas. We are more than willing to give them a chance." The employees of the Post may not have to wait long. David Rodier, Hollinger's hard-nosed president, plans to fly in from his Vancouver office to see whether the paper this week. □

THEN AND NOW		
Number of Canadian daily newspapers owned by Conrad Black's Hollinger Inc. and Ken Thomson's Thomson Corp.		
	HOLLINGER	THOMSON
1990	12	41
1996	33*	10

*After 29 papers were sold to Hollinger last week.

Editor of 13 dailies in Ontario and Central Canada

Hollinger now owns 24.7 per cent of The Australian Press and 19.5 per cent of the Southern Inc. newspaper chain



Chagnon at Videotron offices in Montreal. "We thought it would go faster."

Turning up the volume

Claude Chagnon thought he had a deal. After weeks of secret talks, Chagnon's Montreal-based cable company, Le Groupe Videotron Inc., was on the verge of turning a pact with rival CFCF Inc. last November that would have strengthened Videotron's hold over the city's cable market. A competing bid was possible but seemed remote. Today, however, the 41-year-old Chagnon finds himself in a bitter and costly takeover battle involving three of Quebec's best-known media families. "We didn't expect it to last five or six months," he says of the CFCF bid. "We thought it would go faster."

Under the original deal, Videotron would have acquired CFCF's cable division, with 420,000 subscribers in Quebec and Northern Ontario. In exchange, CFCF, controlled by the Pouliot family, would take control of Videotron's seven television stations throughout Quebec. "We felt this was an honest solution for both companies—it made a lot of sense," says Chagnon, the vice-chairman of Groupe Videotron and son of company founder André Chagnon.

But neither Chagnon nor the Pouliots had bargained on a counter offer from Louis Audet, the 44-year-old head of Cogeco Inc., a cable operator with systems in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. With about 407,000 subscribers, Cogeco was eager to enter the Montreal market.

"Since the arrival of the 1990s and the information highway, all the rules have changed," says one analyst. The move to deregulation and increased competition in the sector, he added, is driving cable companies like Cogeco and Videotron to form partnerships and consolidate their operations in key local markets.

When word of the friendly deal between CFCF and Videotron leaked out last November, Cogeco quickly showed its way to the table by offering to buy all of CFCF in a cash-and-stock offer worth \$30 a share. That hostile bid was the first in a series of maneuvers by Audet that have strayed Chagnon and angered CFCF's controlling shareholders.

KINGS OF CABLE

Videotron's battle for CFCF is the latest in a series of moves by big cable operators to control large local markets. In 1994, Rogers Cable Inc. purchased Maclean Hunter Ltd., a Toronto-based cable and publishing company, and exchanged several cable systems with its Edmonton-based rival, Shaw Communications Inc. The result is that Rogers now dominates Toronto and Vancouver while Shaw is the key player in Calgary and Victoria. If the CFCF deal goes through, Videotron would strengthen its hold over the Montreal cable market.

Last month, Videotron abandoned its efforts to arrange an asset swap and unveiled its own \$367-million offer to buy all of CFCF for \$31.50 a share in cash. Days later, Audet increased the stakes by offering \$25 a share in cash and stock.

Cogeco, which already owns 90 per cent of CFCF, has also gone to court to fight a so-called lockup agreement by which the Pouliots have pledged to tender their shares to Videotron for \$31.50. Audet says the arrangement effectively compels other shareholders to accept a less generous offer than Cogeco has made. Instead, he has demanded an unrestricted auction for the company. "We have maintained since last November that CFCF should not sell its cable business but should rather consider a takeover bid as a better way to maximize the value of the investment," Audet says. Company Chairman: "We saw what most people were in this—not that Cogeco is here to defend minority shareholders but rather the future of their own business." Quebec's Supreme Court will hear arguments from all three companies this week.

Whatever happens, the public fighting has succeeded in driving the stock price higher to the benefit of one group in particular—arbitrageurs, who buy and sell securities to take advantage of small differences in stock prices. Arbitrageurs now hold about 25 per cent of CFCF stock. "They're irritating everybody," says one insider, noting that by supporting Cogeco's call for an auction, the arbitrageurs have left CFCF's directors open to charges of failing to protect the interests of smaller shareholders. Indeed, in a similar takeover battle last fall for DMR Group Inc., a Montreal software company, the courts ruled in favor of minority shareholders who were dissatisfied by a lockup agreement. "I hope that the courts make it a level playing field and we can continue the bidding war,"

says Eric Rosenfeld of the New York City arbitrage firm Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., which owns 9.9 per cent of CFCF.

Meanwhile, the drawn-out fight is taking a toll on CFCF employees. "It's tough," says a staff member. "You take it a day at a time. There is no such thing as job security any more." Others note the failure of Audet Pouliot, the 38-year-old head of CFCF Inc., to arrange an asset swap means he is now being forced to sell the cable business. Says an observer: "He's lost his empire."

Most analysts expect that Videotron will win the battle, becoming the country's second-largest cable company behind Rogers Cable Inc. at Toronto. Unfortunately for Chagnon, it is taking longer than he expected, and will cost a great deal more.

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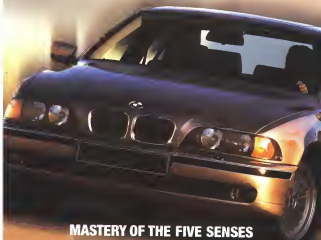


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for new ideas to come forward. The problem was described almost 30 years ago in an influential *Harvard Business Review* article by George Prince, co-founder of the U.S. consulting firm Synectics Inc. After observing thousands of meetings, Prince wrote that chairmen "habitually discourage creativity and free specialization" by enforcing a rigid hierarchy and brooding their own ideas over others. The solution was to replace the chairman with a facilitator—someone whose job it is to guide the discussion without manipulating the outcome.

Another problem Prince observed was the tendency of group members to react negatively to any new idea, reflexively listing the reasons against the proposal rather than taking time to consider its positive aspects. "A lot of people out there are quickly opposed to any sort of change," says Scott Eiders, an associate marketing professor at McMaster University in Hamilton. "They're the ones who are always saying, 'No, but if the boss want's do it, he's got to do it.'"

To stop that from happening, Edgett recommends sequencing meetings into two stages. In the first, the participants throw out proposals, only later are those suggestions subjected to detailed examination. "We start from the position that there's no such thing as a bad idea," explains David Hurdy, senior manager for innovation at the Bank of Montreal's Institute for Learning, an employee education centre in Scarborough, Ont. "Rather than say-saying, we focus on what it was about the idea that someone thought was valuable."

Does it make a difference? Bank of Montreal chairman Matthew Barnett thinks so, which is why the bank spent \$50 million two years ago to establish Hardy's Institute and create a training program for meeting facilitators. Another company that has adopted a more enlightened meeting style is Nova Chemicals. "Initially, it looked like a lot of extra effort to get to the target, but

the training has paid off," says Clark. "Our meetings are more effective, we're saving time, and the participants are happier." All in all, raise your hands.

'A lot of people out there,' says one management consultant, 'are opposed to any sort of change'

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Business NOTES

TELCO ON THE BLOCK

The Manitoba government has put the province's phone company up for sale. Crown-owned Manitoba Telephone Systems will be offered to investors in a \$750-million share issue this fall. Premier Gary Filmon says the 55-year-old company, which serves 600,000 customers but is deeply in debt, needs to raise money to invest in new technology and remain competitive in the rapidly changing telecommunications business.

NEVER A MOMENT'S REST

New technology is making it easier for investors to monitor stock prices. Rogers Cantel Mobile Communications Inc. has unveiled a paging system, TrackKart, which sends out a signal whenever there is a significant change in price or trading volume in any of five preselected stocks. The service will cost \$40 a month, plus \$1 for each additional stock.

DYING FOR A DAY OFF?

North America's second-largest funeral services company, The Lowmoe Group Inc., is asking employees to take a day off each month without pay to help the company pay a \$170-million out-of-court settlement. The Burnaby, B.C.-based company is also shedding sales staff and contract workers to reduce spending. Lowmoe agreed to pay the money in February to settle a breach-of-contract lawsuit in Mississippi.

AN AFFAIR TO FORGET

A second executive of the International Order of Foresters is stepping down in a scandal over office romance. Kevin Torin, 41, a vice-president who recently had an affair with former president James Weddie, 58, is stepping down from her \$340,000 job. Weddie left his \$1-million post last month after the controversy first flared. The Toronto-based nonprofit organization promotes family values and supports children's charities.

STRESSED OUT

A British social worker has received a \$365,000 settlement after suffering a nervous breakdown because of overwork. The settlement follows a High Court ruling which held that Northumberland County Council had been negligent in imposing "impossible workloads" on social worker John Walker and then repeatedly ignoring his requests for more staff.



Eating at McDonald's: a new menu designed for mom and dad

Going after the adults

McDonald's is showing a road of gold in the company of well-dressed businessmen? Traditionalists might wince, but that was one of the images in a teaser campaign launched last week by the world's biggest hamburger company. Although McDonald's has long been a favorite with kids, many adults dislike the burger chain—not to mention its ubiquitous clown mascot. So this week, conscious of North

America's aging population, the company known for golden arches and plastic giveaway toys is rolling out a new line of sandwiches designed to appeal to adults. The company was keeping a tight wrap on its plans, but has set the stage for its announcement by running television ads depicting an older-looking Ronni McDonald in various grown-up settings, including a golf course and a dance club.

The new adult menu—to be unveiled at a coast-to-coast satellite news conference—will include larger versions of the company's chicken and fish sandwiches as well as the Arch Deluxe, a hamburger dressed with Dijon and stone-ground mustard and optional peppered bacon on a potato-foam bun. The menu is apparently a reaction to similar adult-directed products being offered by Burger King and other competitors. For a time, McDonald's offered the McLean Deluxe, a low-fat hamburger aimed at health-conscious customers seeking an alternative to the traditional Big Mac and fries. But that product was discontinued this year.

THE ECONOMY

Signs of an upturn

Unexpectedly strong growth in the United States is giving rise to hopes for a more positive economic outlook north of the border. The U.S. economy grew 4.1 per cent, up at 2.6 per cent in the first three months of this year and the 4th as low as 1.4 per cent in April, its lowest level in 14 months. In Canada, most economic indicators remain flat but economists are predicting a spring upturn. The Conference Board of Canada's 1996 spring outlook says declining interest rates and gradual increases in employment are boosting consumer confidence. "More Canadians like their financial situations had improved over the past six months and spent 4% less on savings and 1% more on cars and homes," says Paul Dudge, the board's director of economic services. Meanwhile, a survey of Canada's chief executives by compensation consultants Wilton Mercer Ltd. found that 86 per cent believe the economy will remain stable or improve this year.

Wheat acreage jumps

A recent jump in whole-grain prices appears likely to trigger the biggest increase in Canadian wheat acreage in 29 years. Total wheat acreage is expected to jump by 1.5 million acres, to 32.6 million, acres, as farmers take advantage of increased world demand for wheat. "There is a tight supply of wheat globally and prices are now what they were last year," says David Burroughs, a crop specialist with Statistics Canada. Burroughs says many farmers who grew clover in previous years are switching to wheat. The cold weather, however, has delayed seeding this year. Wheat prices have soared as a result of poor growing weather last year, declining inventories and rising worldwide consumption. Among the three Prairie provinces, Saskatchewan will experience the biggest increase in wheat acreage, according to 2.5 million additional acres.



Spring planting: wet weather causes delays



Peter C. Newman

Christopher Patten: a lion for all seasons

The Right Honorable Christopher Francis Patten surprises. From the headlines, one expects the Hong Kong governor to be a belligerent bulldog of a Briton, a Broad-like figure brooding the wealth of Asian potentates while sipping a Singapore Sling. Instead, as I found out during an interview in Vancouver last week, the governor of Britain's last major colony is something of a "nut." Instead of packing a Walther PPK semiautomatic, he is armed with historical allusions, has a coveck and watches the world through the hazy eyes of a poet. He is also one of the contemporary world's most remarkable politicians, unassuming as a baronet. Definitely a fellow to get bigger handling with.

Patten has that rare quality, not uncommon among his fellow lords of Oxford's Balliol College, of knowing that politics is a matter of macro-decisions, of maintaining back against ambition and composition against expediency. He has a man of conscience who understands that being idealistic, as he has had occasion to be in dealing with Britain's shock troops, can be a necessary evil.

When I put forward the generalization that while the Soviet Union seems constantly to be plotting economic behind politics, while China has, until the recognition of Hong Kong, reversed the order—allowing the business case to lead ideology to nationalize in its own juices—Patten replied: "You can't separate politics from economics for very long in the case of Hong Kong, the relationship between the economic interests and its way of life is intrinsic, with the latter helping to sustain the former. What makes for the success of the city are the economic policies we pursue that have given the refugee community the opportunity to excel. There is also the framework within which Adam Smith or Alexis de Tocqueville would have been familiar: the rule of law and a fairly corruption-free government, plus an impartial civil service. It has never struck me as being entirely coincidental that Hong Kong not only has the most open market in Asia, but one of the freest pressures in the region. So I think it's a very, very last point that you can distinguish between economics and politics."

To the proposition that, by harassing him and his gormon, China may be acting against its own self-interest (since 64 per cent of the capital flowing into the Communist state originates in Hong Kong), the governor partly cut that there is about \$27 billion of Chinese investment in the island colony at the moment; that its gross domestic product represents 21 per cent of Britain's and that Hong Kong's six million residents have produced one-fifth of the wealth of China's 1.2 billion people. Since the joint declaration was signed by London and Beijing in 1984 setting terms for the leased colony's return to China on July 1, 1997, Hong Kong's GDP has increased an astonishing 97 per cent and the colony is current-

ly enjoying its 25th year of uninterrupted growth. "There is in fact every reason for the Communists not to intervene in Hong Kong's success," says Patten, "and that's not going to change after the transfer in 1997. The question mark is whether they understand this. One of the real difficulties we have is that they're so reluctant to be related about Hong Kong, though it is in no way respects a threat. Its politics are incredibly moderate and the vast majority of the people want the transition to be successful—so all the Chinese have to do is stand back and let it happen."

One of the major problems will be dealing with the 600,000 Hong Kong citizens who have claimed foreign passports, since China does not recognize dual citizenship. Beijing insists that anyone in this position can exercise "the right of abode" in the post-1997 city, but must give up their right of consular protection from their second homeland.

The governor makes the point that it was not he who introduced democracy to Hong Kong, but that this transition has been orderly for some time. "Just because Asian embraces some of the values of democracy doesn't mean that they become less Asian," he emphasizes. "Japan isn't less Asian just because it's a free and open society."

Then we come to coexistence, to the state truth that in handling Hong Kong over to the Chinese, Britain is putting at risk those values who sought sanctuary there from totalitarianism. Surely, I ventured, this is a betrayal of millions of innocents who escaped from the real or imagined terrors of the mainland and have over some worked their way out of the Communist grasp.

"The joint declaration is a uniquely difficult for both China and Britain," the governor calmly replies. "China is required to comprehend the nature of a free society—because that's what it has guaranteed will survive—and that will certainly be challenging. It is challenged because we're used to ending empire by making former colonies democratic and independent. That's never been an option because of the lease in Hong Kong, which was set for 99 years, and makes it particularly important for us to be able to say when we depart that we did everything to bolster the self-confidence of Hong Kong and the values of freedom."

Patten's tenure has only 33 1/3 months to run—and after that? After that, according to the rumors, the governor will succeed John Major as leader of Britain's Conservative party—which may well be then be out of power. Politics is not simple or predictable, but the governor is an unusual man, not destined for ordinary life. He has served the Times for 32 years in various senior capacities, and his CV will under fire could well turn the Hong Kong post into a political launching pad.

If that happens, Chris Patten could become the perfect prime minister: a man consistently comfortable in his skin, who never depends on the kindness of strangers.

People

Edited by
BARBARA WACKEN



Keco cares for a futuristic thriller

Taking it—and dishing it out

British novelist **Philip Kerr** says he learned "absolutely nothing" about writing drama has seven years as an advertising copywriter. But then he reflects: "Well, I did learn how to take criticism." Not that it has been much of a problem for Kerr, 64, who he turned to writing fiction. His debut and latest novel, *The God*, in which a computer-controlled bulldozer turns up a serial killer, has received rave reviews—mostly. The British magazine *Literary Review* awarded the thriller its annual bad Sex Prize. But Kerr proved he can also dish it out: "I told them they were a bunch of inept workmen."

A shattered dream

It was his aggressive, hard-hitting playing style that got **Brett Lindsey** a \$30-million, five-year contract with the New York Islanders in 1994—and ended his NHL career last week. The younger brother of Philadelphia Flyers sensation **Rick Lindros** announced that his back-expanding days are over at the age of 30—out short by a dangerous, progres-

Warhol's nemesis

Director-screenwriter **Mary Harron's** face lights up when she recalls the nasty war she made on the young girl in the 1960s to New York City when her father, Canadian actor and comic **Don Harron**, was performing. "It was so glamorous, so exciting," she recalls. Now, in her first feature film, *Thirteen*, 46, an Oxford-educated journalist and documentary maker, has recovered some of that glamour—but with an unusual focus. *I Shot Andy Warhol*, which opens in major Canadian cities this month, is an at-times sympathetic portrait of **Valerie Solanas** (Lili Taylor), who gunned down and nearly killed the pop master in June, 1968. Solanas, who died in



Harron revisiting New York of the glamorous 60s

poverty in 1980, was a radical lesbian feminist who was occasionally abducted to the Factory, the infilled studio where Warhol's surroundings of 1965 and the 60s broke up. And while Solanas was clearly damaged—she spent three years in a mental institution for the shooting—Harron points out that she was also a brilliant political theorist and scathingly funny writer. "The things that made her an outcast then," adds Harron, "would make her a star today."

A first victory

Many Canadian Formula One drivers have said it was just a matter of time—and when veteran Jacques Villeneuve of Stearns-Richelieu, Que., was not disappointed. On April 25, Villeneuve, who last year at age 24 became the youngest IndyCar champion, won the Grand Prix of Europe auto race in Nürburgring, Germany. And although he did not drive in the same Marlboro-style as his late father, **Gilles Villeneuve**—the last Canadian to win a Formula One event and who died in May, 1982, while leading the Belgian Grand Prix—it was still a dramatic finish. The second-generation driver led from start to finish, but he was pursued relentlessly by local hero and defending world champion **Michael Schumacher**, 27, who closed the gap to as little as 0.6 seconds over the course of the 67-lap, 305 km race. Said Villeneuve: "Michael pushed hard, he got close, but it was fun and that's what racing should be."



Villeneuve: "It was fun"

Universal comedy

Comic **Lorne Elbert** has solo show *The Collected Elbert*, but there is really not much wrong with his career as a writer and stand-up comedian. Elbert, 46, started out as a folk musician in 1974, but found that the jokes he told between songs were more popular than the music. "Comedy really is the natural art form," says Elbert, who recently filled *The Royal Canadian Air Force's* first slot on CBC Radio for 14 weeks while the comedy troupe concentrated on its television project. Elbert, of *Blades of Que.*, is also in constant demand for live performances across Canada. He notes that audiences everywhere laugh at his description of Toronto's CN Tower as "a freak collision between a Jumbo Award and a Tim Hortons doughnut." Adds the wild-haired Elbert: "The best regional joke is one that is universal."



Lindros: "My career is over"

BY BOB LEVIN

There is this elusive thing called the Olympic spirit. The very phrase has a musty, dated sound, and can scarcely be uttered without hearing the theme from *Olympic of Piv*. It's hard to define besides. But people know it when they feel it.

The Olympic spirit has absolutely nothing to do with Olympic hype, a pervasive affliction that affects not only expected medal-winners but the Games themselves (witness the fast-approaching Atlanta Olympics: "the greatest peacetime gathering of humans in world history"). Nor should it be confused with the Olympic motto, *citius, altius, fortius*, which is a self-stuff and less of it, whether it be the Games of the Americas (Ave), packaged events (Gala) or life insurance (John Hancock). No, the Olympic spirit, as envisioned by the French philosopher who revived the ancient Greek games in 1896, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, surely did not include the possibility that the 200th anniversary of his creation would be dubbed



Canadians are gearing up for Atlanta, hell-bent on

CARRYING THE TORCH

having their Olympic experience

the "Gaea Celia Olympics," after Atlanta's white-hot summer and its half-billion-dollar bid.

What the demagogue hasn't talked about was true amateurism and fair play. He talked about "the noble and chivalrous character of athletes," about competitive behavior, moral behavior. "Swifter, higher, stronger," goes the Olympic motto, a relic from a time before athletes could find the quickest route to those goals in a host of strange-sounding chemicals.

But cynicism is easy. The hype is part of the show. The corporate sponsors help cover athletes' costs and spare taxpayers. And most athletes can't choose. Many even subscribe to de Coubertin's sweet notion of good clean competition, which is not just a gentle way of saying that most of the 10,700 athletes from 137 countries descending on sunny Atlanta for the July 1994-Aug 4 Games have a better chance of suffering heat prostration than of winning a medal.

Yes, among Canada's 200-plus contingent are established stars like amateur ice skater Bailey and co-owner Joanne Malac, cyclist Curt Harnock and rowers Warren McKinnon and Kathleen Heddle. But there are also far less famous competitors who even now, while the rest of us lead more mundane lives, are jumping, spinning, leaping, drifting, lifting, shooting and peering their way to words Atlanta, hell-bent on losing their Olympic experience. And to doubt hoping to surprise professionals (and perhaps then select) by ascending the podium. "You don't go to the Olympics

and not work deep down somewhere that you'll get a medal," says Canadian gymnast Kris Barley, 22, who will be making his first Olympic appearance this summer. "And there are only three at that point and well over 100 people who qualify. It comes down often to who wants it most," that sports, Barley is quick to add, "is 90-percent disappointment and 10-percent achievement."

Sports is also about overcoming odds, as 4,300 physically disabled athletes from 115 nations will demonstrate at the Paralympics, beginning on Aug. 16 in Atlanta. And it is about striving—for excellence, for joy, for triumph captured not on film but in the hearts and minds of a lucky few. "When people find out that I've been to the Olympics, the first question is, 'Did you get a medal?'" says Doug Wood, a 39-year-old Canadian pole vaulter who competed at the Barcelona Games in 1992 and hopes to qualify for Atlanta. "It's like, 'Wow, you went to the Olympics, what was it like?' And I say, 'It was fantastic. It was two weeks of something that I'll never ever forget.'"

So here's to the athletes. Let the Games of Piv music begin.

BY STEVE BREKTON
AND DAN HAWALESHKA

BEATING THE PAIN

For most of his 22 years, greatest hits Barley's road to the Olympics was wide, straight and unobstructed. When he was only 10, his early childhood fascination with vaulting, watching athletes on TV had him training 20 hours a week in his home town of Toronto, N.S. The hard work paid off: In 1989, Barley—the son of high-school teachers—became Canadian junior champion; in 1994, he won three silvers and a team gold at the Commonwealth Games in Victoria, and, in 1995, three bronzes at the Pan Am Games in Argentina. When he captured the Canadian men's all-around title last year, Atlanta seemed his plain view. Then, last June, his left ankle started to hurt, and doctors told him that if he underwent ankle surgery he would not recover in time for the 1996 qualifying events. He decided to forgo the operation—and hope. "The pain was coming and at times I couldn't do it," he recalls. "In June and July, I practiced very little and thought, 'What am I going to do?'"

What Barley did was grit his teeth and persevere—and, last October, he placed 20th in the floor exercise at the world championships in Seoul, Japan, to qualify for the Olympics. In December, he had some chiro manipulation from his ankle and his own recovery has surprised everyone, including himself. In February, he placed first all-around at the



Barley, despite setbacks, displays the will to persevere in the face of injury or family tragedy.

Elite Canada meet in Montreal, and in April finished 10th in the floor exercise at the world championships in Puerto Rico.

He still pushes himself relentlessly. "I've never believed I'm a good gymnast and if I ever start believing that I'll stop improving," Barley says. "At this level, you can never be satisfied, you can always improve." That single-mindedness has cut into his secondary studies at York University in Toronto and dented his relationships, parties and movies. "After the Olympics, I've told myself, 'You can do the things you did before,'" he says. Right now, the only date he has is with Atlanta.

GOING FOR IT

Jonica Deglau may be young, but she has no lack of focus and determination. Last April, while attending a national team training camp in Kamloops, B.C., the 15-year-old Vancouver swimmer learned her father had a brain

tumor. When the camp adjourned for the weekend, she went home for his emergency surgery—and then returned to Kamloops. "That's an indication of the level of commitment she has," says Jim Johnson, her coach at the Pacific Dolphins swim club, who adds that the sport helped the Grade 10 student cope with her father's illness. "I think her parents realized that there wasn't a lot that was going to change, and the most productive way to deal with it was to keep the girl happy and renege her own dreams." Paul Deglau died at age 55 on Rooking Day, but his daughter pushed ahead with his dream. In June, she became the youngest swimmer to qualify for the Canadian team—in the 200m butterfly and as part of the 4 x 200m freestyle relay team.

It seems as if Deglau has always been in the pool—the first bit the water at age 3. Back then, she had so much energy that her parents filled her days with as many activities as possible so she could sleep right—singing, glass lemonade and, of course, swimming. When she was 9, Deglau lost competitive interest and three years

later she was in the Pacific Dolphins' national development group. In 1995, she joined the national squad. Although she acknowledges that her Olympic medal prospects are slim, she is clearly thrilled to go in the Games. "It's exciting to make any team," she says, "and this is even an exciting." It is hardly what most teens have planned for their summer vacation, but Deglau's commitment to swimming has kept her apart. "Some people say I've made a sacrifice," she says. "But I'm not missing anything. If you're going to do it, why not have fun?"

TEAM PLAYER

Andrea Blackwell is never surprised at the lengths her teammates will go to help each other. In 1988, when the Canadian women's basketball team was playing an essential Olympic qualifying game in Malaysia, her uniform was so dripping with sweat that the Kingston, Ont., native was having trouble keeping her footing. During a time-out in the final quarter, she asked a teammate who had not played if she could borrow her shorts. They traded clothes and Blackwell completed the final five minutes of the game. The Canadians lost that one, but after 17 seasons as the national team, the 33-year-old understands that the squad's success depends on chemistry. "That's what we do really well," she says. "We don't have any individual stars, we're just a good team."

That chemistry goes a long way to explaining why she and the team's other older, 30-year-old, Smith, have stuck around all these years. Blackwell joined the squad in '86, when she was in her final year at Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Que., and was a member of the team that placed fourth



OLYMPICS

at the 1984 Olympics and won bronze at the 1988 world championships. Ten years later, she says the most important thing has not been the destination but the journey. "I've put everything you can into preparing for the Olympics," says Blackwell, "then when you get there it just flows and regardless of how you do, you can be satisfied with your performance. But when you're done, you're a lot happier."

"There was a huge last year when the last year, two-inch forward was not sure she would end up to Atlanta. In February 1998, after playing professional ball in Greece, Blackwell was forced to contemplate retirement after learning she needed orthopedic surgery on her right knee to repair a torn cartilage. But the surgery was successful and she returned to her team in Greece last winter. Still, she knows her playing days could go on forever. "I'll sit down and evaluate it when the Olympics are over," she says. "It could be retirement, but the same might not have died out yet." If the fire keeps burning, it will likely be because of tournaments who give up anything for each other—including their shorts.



Blackwell as individual stars, just a good team

LATE BLOOMER

Not all runners are in a hurry—take, for example, Teri Tashlin. Just two years ago, her half-pipe competitive biography listed a second-place finish at the Canadian championships and noted modestly that her times were continuing to improve. That might have been reassuring for a youngster, but Tashlin, then 25, was presumed to be at or near her peak performance. She won't. On March 30, Tashlin beat the Olympic standard at a meet in Baton Rouge, La., and she has become Canada's top 100-m hurdler. Winning a spot on the Canadian team at the Olympic trials in June should be a formality. "I feel that if I had started as a junior and gone up through the ranks, I wouldn't be running today," she says. "Each year, I was improving—I wasn't training it, I just was with the flow."

Tashlin—whose brother Tony Williams was a defensive back for the Toronto Argonauts and the Hamilton Tiger-Cats in 1984 and 1985—grew up in Haliburton, Ont., 160 km north of Toronto. In 1980, she enrolled at York University in Toronto to study psychology and to run for the track team. But she left York three years later without a degree, and unsure about her running career. In 1982, Tashlin moved to Ottawa to train under Liana Club coach Craig Taylor—and suddenly she was out of the blocks.

At the 1994 national championships, she placed second in the 100-m hurdles and she won the event last year. She finished sixth in both the 1994 Commonwealth Games in Victoria and the 1995 Pan-Am Games in Argentina. Tashlin followed Taylor to Calgary's Sportslink track club, with its winter training facility. She worked briefly cutting and bending steel as a Calgary leader manufacturer, but now solely concentrates on her training. She hopes to make it to the semifinals in Atlanta—and believes the odds are not out of the question. Why did it take her so long? "I've been told I have talent," Tashlin says, "and I just decided to believe it."

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

For twenty-year-old David Delgato, boxing appeared to have been the easy part. His fights outside the ring have been the toughest. The Nigerian-born boxer first approached Canadian team officials in 1990 to help him come to Canada. Feeling threatened as a minority Christian in a predominantly Muslim nation, Delgato says he was desperate to leave a country spiraling into violence. It took three years of pleading at international tournaments before he persuaded Taylor Gordon, a Canadian coach, to help him secure an immigrant visa. Becoming a permanent resident was one thing; leaving Nigeria was something else. In September, 1992, when the last, five-inch boxer arrived at the Lagos airport to board his flight, he was detained by soldiers. "They dragged me downstairs," he says. "They beat me up, threatened me, they threw me down the stairs." The returned him in the morning, but he was later forced to play the equivalent of an inmate's salary to release his plane ticket and papers. A week later, Delgato slipped into bed support. And it was a nightmare—sweat, just before dawn, dashed onto the ground.

Now 25, he is settled in Halifax. He trained under Gordon and Gordon's son Wayne, completed Grade 12, worked as a housecar, and met a woman with whom he is becoming close. He would like to return to his country of origin.



Delgato competing for Canada at the 1994 Commonwealth Games

He missed two world championships and the 1994 Commonwealth Games (fighting for Nigeria, he had won the 1990 Commonwealth gold in New Zealand). As the Canadian Olympic trials approached last year, the 198-lb. fighter still did not have the championship papers he would need. His heavy training schedule, he says, also meant he hadn't been inspired and left him. Delgato was desperate. "I was a big mess," he says. "I wasn't training and I didn't know where I was going."

Finally, on Jan. 12, two weeks before he would fight for a spot on the team, his fast-tracked application came through and he was sworn in as a Canadian citizen. He went on to win his match, and two weeks later, to prevail in a qualifying tournament for the Atlanta Games. This will be Delgato's second Olympics—he lost a first round bout in Barcelona—and, after all the turmoil, he feels prepared. "Competing for Canada is like a dream come true," he says. "I've been to the Games before and this time I don't want to go as a cheerleader, I want to go as a winner."



Tashlin (left), Jean-Paul and Jean-Marie Bance celebrating the hurdles and counting on each other in pursuit of the elusive Olympic dream

BROTHER ACT

Somehow, Jean-Paul and Jean-Marie Bance of Montreal avoided the perils of sibling rivalry. They are Canada's best boxer—Jean-Marie, 26, ranks second nationally only in his 26-year-old brother—and, instead of clavier for the upper hand, the two often train together, counselling each other on their respective strengths and weaknesses. "Our matches are always very close and fought with a lot of respect for the other," Jean-Paul says. "No matter who wins, we always shake hands." Brother brothers, adds Jean-Marie, "he's in a box in his face—when things aren't going well, he knows how to tell me what's going on. I have to take it."

The brothers emigrated with their family from the tiny French

Village of L'Assommoir, 700 km to the north, where their father worked for a logging firm until his retirement. It was there that Jean-Paul and Jean-Marie, then Jean-Paul and Jean-Marie, found a boxing club and began to train. After high school, the family moved back to the Montreal area and, in 1978, Jean-Paul made the national team, followed two years later by Jean-Marie. Qualifying rounds for Atlanta are under way, and the brothers will know by June whether Jean-Paul will be going to his fourth Olympics, and Jean-Marie his third. Neither has ever won an Olympic medal.

For the Bance boys, life outside boxing has been a hell of a score from Jean-Paul, whose common-law wife, Sonia Lafrenie, is a teacher, serves as technical director for the Quebec Boxing Federation. Jean-Marie, married to the former top

GOLDEN OLDIE

When Peggy Casey started to go blind five years ago, it opened a world few could have imagined. Before, she was a grandmother running retirement who barely participated in recreational sport, now she is a competitor with a lot of how to take her "killer attitude." And it asked how she feels about her climb to the top of her sport—she placed one spot out of the hundreds at last year's world championships in blind bowling—she was one word short. "It never occurred to me that I would be involved in sport as a blind senior," says the 64-year-old native of Richmond, B.C. "But I had seen so many seniors who got older and older and just let life pass them by—I wasn't going to let that happen."

Casey, who lives with her husband, Pierre, started lawn bowling six years ago and played competitively in her second year. And this summer in Atlanta, she will likely be the oldest Canadian competitive athlete—and perhaps the oldest



Casey (left) and her son-in-law, who got older and just let life pass them by

from any country. But the mother of six hardly fits the profile of an elite athlete. After missing bad things up her children, Casey worked at a steel manufacturing company in Vancouver, leaving the firm after 14 years when she became legally blind in 1982. Casey suffers from senile depression, or, better phrasing of part of the illness, giving her very slight peripheral vision, she sees some shapes, but no details—and has no central vision. (She bows with the assistance of a sighted director, who calls out the location of balls.)

Before she took up lawn bowling, the only sport she had played—and that rarely—was tennis. But a year after throwing her first take-out, she won the 1991 B.C. women's single championship. Then last year, she captured her first Canadian singles title. And today, she knows she is good enough to represent Canada at the Paralympics. "It's been a story full of surprises," Casey says. "Still, it's kind of nice for the grandchild to be able to tell their friends, 'Mama is going to the Paralympics.'"

Joanne and Bill Abbott with Russel (center)—"the one of the gang"



JOANNE ABBOTT

OLYMPICS

'In one day, I cannot do all three things—baby, work and training'

fencer in the United States, Cathie Blodens, is a physical teacher at College Jean-de-Bretoul and runs a fencing club where he coaches some of Canada's top competitors in the under-17 and under-20 classes. As brothers, "our goal in Canada has been to finish one-two, which we've tried to do for 10 to 15 years," Jean-Marie says. "Now, we're trying the same kind of thing internationally." No matter how they do against the competition, the Benson brothers know they can count on each other.



Joanne with Russel and only competing but dominating

QUALITY TIME

It's not as though Joanne and Bill Abbott have a lot of spare time. They have four children to raise—Bill, 34, twins Cam and Chris, 12, and Kellie, 9. And they have two careers: Joanne is a chartered accountant with a home-based business in Sarinas, Ont., while husband Bill followed in his father's footsteps and builds Olympic-class sailboats, shipping them to clients around the world. Small wonder that competitive yachting is just about the only "quality time" the Abbotts have as a couple. "We really enjoy being together and sailing," Joanne says, "and when a lot of our competitors are really getting tired of the routine, for us it's our time to be together."

The Abbotts, both 41, have been sailing together since they were teenagers. They competed at various levels until Joanne opted to stay home with the children while studying to be an

accountant. About three years ago, the couple formed a team with Brad Boston, now 24, who comes from a family of sail makers in neighboring Port Edward. The trio is ranked 12th in the yachting world in what is called the sailing class, in which teams of three race 27-foot-long, single-masted boats. What makes the Abbotts' story unique is not just that they are married but that Joanne is competing at all in a sport dominated by men. "It was a bit of a battle for Joanne to gain acceptance," says Bill, the team's skipper. "But everybody respects results. She's one of the gang."

Crucial to their success as they try to qualify for the Olympics over the next two weeks is the couple's ability to separate their personal lives from their racing. "Our relationship on the water is very professional," Bill says. "I admire Joanne for that because there's no doubt that she could probably pull rank on me, you might say, but never has. It's always been strictly sailing." The question now is whether it will be clear sailing all the way to Atlanta.

MIGHTY MOM

In Canadian circles, she has earned the reputation of being unstoppable—and no wonder. Not only is Ottawa's Lijuan Geng rated North America's top table-tennis player, but she commanded that standing at a most unlikely time: In January, 1995, Geng gave birth—by cesarean section—to her first child, James Ross Pines. So the table-tennis world could have been forgiven for wondering what business Geng had two months later over shimmering in Mar del Plata, Argentina, ready to play in the Pan-American Games. She quickly answered that one: Geng not only competed, she dominated, taking gold in the singles, doubles, mixed doubles and team events. "That was very hard—I wasn't in good condition, but I tried," says the 33-year-old Geng, who left her native China for Canada in 1988. "I played great after only two months. It was excellent. I didn't expect that I could win."

But was she delirious in large part because she had trained—if in a somewhat limited capacity—during her pregnancy? "I just played a few balls," she says, "whatever I could do, simple things." Inevitably, she grew larger and slower, and was necessarily unteachable to "make the big plays," she says. "My hand could move very fast, but not my legs." She stopped training at six months.

Today, Geng is focusing on Atlanta, her first Olympics. She has qualified for the Games by virtue of her international standing. She is sixth in the world, trailing five Chinese players, only three of whom can go to the Olympics. Geng trains in two-hour ses-

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mean, five times a week. She and her husband, Horatio (Peter, 33, also owns and operates two fast-food restaurants in Ottawa. Asked what she does there, Gong pauses briefly and laughs. "I do everything." Even with what seems like boundless energy, Gong recognizes that motherhood, sports and business are too much for any one day. "If I go to work, then I'm tired, I cannot train so well," she says. "If I don't go to work, I stay home with my baby, but in one day I cannot do all three things—baby and work and training." Unattainable, maybe, but not unreasonable.

TENACIOUS TEEN

Like many teenagers, Tracy Alexander enjoys skating, both on ice and in-line. And she takes pride in being able to outrun some of his classmates in Amherstburg, Ont. But unlike most teens, the Grade 11 student at General Amherst High School has accomplished these physical feats despite cerebral palsy, a neurological disorder that has weakened his right side and left him with a slight limp. Skating aside, over the past nine years Alexander has developed his prowess as a swimmer and budding Paralympian. At 16, he holds Canadian freestyle records in the 50m and 100-m events, and is likely to qualify for Atlanta at a Paralympic meet this month in Naples, Ont.

Alexander was diagnosed with cerebral palsy when he was 2. Later, his physiotherapist suggested swimming to stay fit, so at age 7 Alexander dove in. Now, besides freestyle, he competes in the backstroke, breaststroke and individual medley—swimming he is in the pool 18 hours every week, plus hours more of dry-land training to build strength and stamina. When not training, he does what teens usually do: play pool.



Backstroke: I just ploughed through and did best!

PIANO WOMAN

Most people would be thrilled with half of what Michelle Sawitzky has accomplished. Not only is the 25-year-old Winnipegger the starting setter for the Canadian women's volleyball team, she is also an accomplished pianist. For five years, she took music lessons at the University of Manitoba, practiced piano five hours a day, often followed by three hours of volleyball drills for the university team. Her days would sometimes run from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m. Friends cautioned that she would have to give up one discipline, but "I just ploughed through and did both," Sawitzky says. She made the national volleyball team in the spring of 1993. That fall, she embarked on a 12-concert tour of Western Canada as a solo pianist. With the Atlanta Games approaching, however, Sawitzky finally had to focus on volleyball, and stopped scheduling most piano performances. "I also know that once the Olympics are over," she says, "I'll have the rest of my life to do music."

At a little more than five feet, six inches tall, Sawitzky almost did not make it onto the Canadian team. She was told she was too short. "That hurtled my fire," says Sawitzky, whose international competition often hovers at or above the six-foot mark. Undeterred, she bared down and not only made the team but, in March, helped Canada to an Olympic-qualifying win over the Dominican Republic. "It's something I never thought I could do," she says of her international play, "and a lot of people told me I couldn't do it. It's really satisfying."

Despite her recent focus on volleyball, Sawitzky still manages to teach piano every Wednesday to 10 students in her home town of Steinbach, an hour's drive southwest of Winnipeg. She is also expanding her musical horizons by singing jazz. Once the Olympics are over, she plans to continue teaching while trying to revive her name as a concert pianist. "I'll start telling people, 'OK, I've got that volleyball thing out of my system.' What she will be doing is her own thing, and no doubt doing it well.

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Alexander, competitive swimming teaches you stuff in the

hang out, go to school. "I kind of like aerobics mechanics," he says, "but I doubt I'll be doing that in the future. I just like that right now."

Swimming has taught Alexander valuable lessons. "I've learned to set goals and achieve them," he says. "I've learned to take positive criticism. It basically teaches you stuff in life that you wouldn't think it does. You can compare swimming to almost anything—including a job, if you had to." He wants to go to community college after high school—though "I have no clue what I'll be going into yet." In the meantime—between school, training and swimming his way to Atlanta—Alexander is trying to do one other thing: enjoy being 16 years old. "I've got my own driver's license and everything," he says with what seems a twinge in his voice. "I just bug in the car and go where I need to go."

Marion Woodman challenges women and men to heed their hearts



BY MARK McDONALD

It might have been an occasion for pomp and plaudits—a little rhetorical cheerleading, nothing more. But last June, as the 28th convocation of the University of Western Ontario got under way, there were already suggestions that this would be a ceremony unlike any other. Tipped off by university officials, a crew from London's CFTV trained its cameras on the crowd. Then, Don Morrow, a professor of kinesiology, asked the 730 blackgowned graduates to rise for an exercise that would help them grasp the work of the keynote speaker. Urging them to pretend they were goddesses returning emerging from a coma, he directed them to shake themselves with body-salutal abandon. As the convocation solemnity erupted in snick-snack convulsions, an eye watched with greater glow than the choreographer of that workshop technique: analyst Marion Woodman who has spent nearly two decades shaking up the psychoanalytic world with her contentious call to heed the impulses of the soul locked within the body.

In the 17 years since she began popularizing the dream theories of Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung, Woodman has become one of the biggest names in the counter-culture's human potential circles. Her five books have sold more than 320,000 copies and been sighted at

the White House. In the private library of Hillary Rodham Clinton, a South, Downing in *The Flowers*, co-authored by Eleanor Dutton, head of psychological services at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto, was published last month. But to many, Woodman is best known for her videotaped workshop with Minneapolis poet Robert Bly, *John Riley*, the pioneer of the men's movement. Called *Rites of Woodman: On Men & Women*, the series has been hailed for spanning the chasm between the sexes by such drama series as ABC's *Good Morning America* and the premiere program of California's *Polk's State Prison*. "Marion is the bridge builder between the male and female worlds," says New York-based psychologist Jean Houston. "She's one of the few people who understands that dynamic."

Woodman's influence is all the more significant considering that her message has never been easy. Nudging individuals to

wrest self-realization, she exhorts them to stay tuned to the signals from the spiritual realm that Jung called the Unconscious. But while Jung believed those signals appear in dreams through the images he termed archetypes—the symbols common to myths and folktales around the world—she has gone one step further. Pointing out that psychic promptings can also be felt in the flesh, she warned that, if ignored, they emerge as illness and addiction. "If we don't release the energies of the body," she says, "we end up in the hospital."

Those theories have made Woodman a controversial figure. And some analysts accuse her of bastardizing Jung's principles with the voice and movement sessions she insists on including in her workshops. She shuns off the attacks, but she has never counter-accused anyone, either in others or herself. And nowhere was that clearer than at Western's convocation when she took her turn at the microphone. Fresh from a two-year battle with uterine cancer that had forced her to close her Toronto practice, she departed with the usual inspirational bromides to offer a cautionary query—one that had haunted her since birthed. "Even then, I was appalled by the thought of realizing too late that I had lived the life others had projected on me," she said, "and missed my own." As warnings of disorientation riddled through the hall, notably in the parental bladders, she asked graduates to ponder their garb of success, constantly posing the question: "Am I living my own life?"

In a midtown Toronto high-rise, the sun slides across an Oriental carpet as Marion Woodman pulls up a chair for an interview, then nervously to see herself squint in it. At 57, having spent years on the watch for others' body lan-

guage and say, "Somebody has been fighting back and I'm not ready to stop!" she recalls. "My body was like a lightning rod, reacting to everything." Her parents begged her to put a lid on her glib, cheery pronouncements, at least until she was home. And at school, too, she found her instincts questioned. "I learned to hide my reality," she says, "in order to exist." In Italy Dickenson, she found a reflection of her own thwarted intensity. "I saw she had a world in her poetry that nobody knew about," Woodman says, "and that's how she kept her sanity."

But her own smile soon brightened its first cracks. In Toronto, where she landed a teaching job in 1951, she was chaperoning a school dance when a student pulled her onto the floor. It was a liberty that her father had forbidden, and, she says, "I never stopped dancing after that." Three nights a week, from 9 p.m. till dawn, she twirled euphorically through waltzes and reels in spinning halls. But twists married as she grew increasingly electric. "I just thought I was wonderfully beautiful because I was thin," she says. "But I look at the pictures now and I see the immense love in the eyes."

At the time, marriage nervosa was still unknown, but that experience would later shape her Jungian themes on the spiritual yearnings behind eating disorders. In 1980, it became her first book, *The Owl Was a Baker's Daughter*, establishing her as one of the world's leading experts on the subject, which became central to her teaching.

Moreover, in the fall of 1953, in one of those periods of fate that Jung dubbed synchronicity, Woodman stumbled into the job that served as a dress rehearsal for her analytic career: shaping generalists of students in her English and creative drama courses at South Secondary School in London, Ont. Laura Robinson, who starred in CTV's *Night Heat*, credits Woodman for her acting career. "She totally awakened my theatrical self," Robinson says. "She was like an earth mother to her whole class." London playwright Herman Gosselin agrees. "At least half of every class would hold up her spell," he says, recalling how, when Woodman once phoned her at home, his father took the call. "My father talked to her for maybe two minutes. Gosselin says, "And he left a message for me: 'Marion, call me back.'"

But at first Woodman found herself frustrated by her inability to

A MIND/WIFE of SOULS

guage, she is astonished at her own "look at me!" she says. "I just find it so difficult to reveal myself." As she admits, it is no accident that she has devoted her career to helping others doff their masks she learned early to don her own. For Woodman, that was the price of growing up in small-town southwestern Ontario, a preacher's daughter.

Shortly after her birth, her father was posted to a United Church parish in Port Stanley, Ont. Her mother fell ill with tuberculosis and Marion, 4, felt responsible for her two younger brothers, Francis and Bruce. Together, they formed a self-contained tribe, improvising plays from the daily fodder of paragon life—"an archetypal world," as she sees it now. "The game was always birth, death and weddings."

Even then, so parish sons with her father, she displayed a knack for liberating out unwelcome truths. "I would walk into a

make students sense the power of the poetry she loved. Then, with a physical education instructor named Mary Hamilton, she marched them down to the school's theatre to act it out, coming there to feel the position of Shakespeare and Yeats in their guts. Those exercises—the seeds of her later movement workshops—grew into elaborate annual dramas. In one 1967 performance of E. J. Pratt's *The Titanic*, Woodman gave the role of an iceberg to a student whose talents she had already spotted out: Thrill—now better known as Kate—McNally. To McNally, who was disappointed to be at home, Woodman and her brothers represented "figures of great glory. Ever a kid like I was, they all gave me a sense of hope that there was a life out there beyond the one you were leading."

That mystique was not entirely the product of her world-text innuendoes. In the 1960s, as painters like Jack Chambers and Greg Curnice turned London into one of the country's most dynamic re-

PROFILE

gional art centres, a key catalyst behind that scene was an iconoclastic English professor named Ross Woodman, who had married Marion Bos in 1938. They had fallen in love when she enrolled in his course on the Romantic poets—a "hot union," she describes it. Not that either compromised the other's passions. While she dragged people home to rehearsal, he brought Chambers, who, for months, turned up nightly for dinner. With poet James Keegan, they regularly dominated rebellion against the cultural establishment around the dining room table.

But beneath his pillar of Woodman's life, she felt something crumbling at its core. In 1968, she took off for India, where, wracked by dysentery, she had a feverish brush with death. The teacher who had prided herself on being a paragon of self-control



Woodman with his daughter with her high-school students in the States. Marion is the originator behind the male and female writers'

'Before India, I was a perfectionist. Clock and calendar were very important.'

found herself unable to return beyond her hotel. "Before I went to India, I was a perfectionist," she says. "Clock and calendar were very important to me." But she knew she was forever changed: "I started having dreams where the rigid structures of my life kept breaking down."

Now, Woodman would chronicle that upheaval in *Addiction to Perfection* (1982), a title with a resonance for thousands of women. But at the time, she was yet to understand the principle that would become the cornerstone of her analysis: the notion that perfectionism, a energy associated with creativity and emotional chase in both women and men—occasionally rebels against the rigidity and obsession with control that characterize patriarchal values. Those insights would not come for another two years when, on a sabbatical with her husband in England, she found a Jungian analyst who helped her decode her nightmares. "I would have dreams that he was pulling out a rotting tooth, and with it would come my spine," she says. "It was very clear the structure that had given me my backbone had to change."

Woodman was in London as what she calls "The language of the soul." And after decades of studying the metaphors of Milton and Keats, she gloried in parsing the grammar of the unconscious. Still, she returned to teach for another three years before she summoned the courage to throw herself into analysis full time. For her students, the only clues to that metamorphic process in her sexual dreams. In one, she depicted Eve cheerfully worshipping the serpent in the Garden of Eden to find herself. No deeper had the curtain come down than Marion Woodman, handed in her own resignation. In 1974, at the age of 45, she was off to the C. G. Jung Institute in Zurich.

"Analysis," Woodman says, "takes you into the rotten foundations of your own personality. That you go through the goal of letting the known die because you trust something new



Woodman with her daughter with her high-school students in the States. Marion is the originator behind the male and female writers'

day, eight years later, when she finally left to find her spine. By then, they had, as she calls it, "discovered" their way to new ground. "We've come to our full stature because we've given each other freedom," she says. "Neither one ever stood in the light of the other."

Setting up her practice in Toronto in 1979—commuting week ends to his home in London—she became known for her work fostering the full flowering of masculine and feminine energies in women. "Marion's message is full of warmth with sexuality and laughter and outcroppings," says her friend Adrienne Chadeau. "It's about not living up to some false standard."

From the first, Woodman found "the down bang open without any ever knocking." Then, they brought a controversial new dream into her life. In 1984, Robert Fitt discovered Woodman's books. "And I thought, 'When this woman is very near,' he says. "I think it's her sentences that the feminine has been

developed for 2,000 years and now it's being driven into the ground by corporate life."

He invited her to his annual Green Mother Conference in Wisconsin, where he used the symbolic framework of fairy tales to explore men's and women's roles. But when he introduced her with a dancing in the streets of Jungian jargon, a few in the audience were horrified by what they saw as his bullying. Woodman returned to her hotel room to rewrite her speech, deleting it with only one stroke of pen: the deletion. Now, that incident has become the running gag in a partnership immortalized in their 1980 videotape by film-maker Jan Peiris, who still cherishes over the "kind of transcendence" in their dialogue.

To watch them together, seated recently in New York City last month, their delight in each other's company is obvious. "I look over at her in amazement and she's saying things I've never thought of," he says. "I just realize we have different the feminine intelligence in." His wife, then, is an engaged professional painter. "With Mary Ann, you get the impression you're speaking to someone empathetic—not someone who hates masculinity or race," says Seattle psychologist Gertie Perlin, who has credited their videotape series 300 of the city's residents. But Perlin also accuses Woodman of co-opting with the energy, and to others she appears either gloriously flirtatious or over-reliant by life's flamboyant humor. It is an impression she flatly rejects. "I say what I need to say," she insists. "And when I need more space, I tell him to hold his lip."

To Woodman, that critique represents precisely the skewed outlook to which she has devoted her career—the imbalance of masculine and feminine energy both in individuals and in society. In her new book, she warns that only a radical act of both forces, integrating body and soul, can halt the current social and environmental devastation. And as Jungian analysts report images of a lost black goddess figure increasingly appearing in dreams, she predicts that new consciousness is already stirring in the material unconscious. "The culture is collapsing," she says, "and something new is trying to push through."

If those changes are likely to make her a critical target again, Woodman no longer worries. After her battle with cancer, she says, "I think it's time to speak my truth more passionately." It is, she points out, part of the price of being one's own life. But she has no doubt as to the payoff. During the bleakest moments of her illness, Jean Houston called only to send her through looking meditations in San Francisco, and analyst Joan Standa-Belen led a women's circle praying for her. "Each of us has a destiny to fulfill," Woodman says. "If we co-operate with that destiny consciously, and trust the guidance, it's amazing where we're going to."

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By Jan Wong
(Doubleday, \$26 pages, \$32.95)

In March, 1975, Bright Precious Wong joined her Beijing University classmates on a 48-hour hike to a farm outside the Chinese coast. There, the undergraduates engaged in a work-study experience similar to the reform-through-labor parades meant to instill a will of Chinese during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). At the end of another exhausting day of labor, the students filed an what Wong calls the "six-draw" slogan du jour and settled in to discuss the ideological fruits of their efforts. Wong opened the meeting with a confession: she was educated, refined and could play the flute in part because "my father exploits the workers at his restaurant in Montreal."

Bright Precious Wong was none other than Jan Wong, the 33-year-old daughter of a prominent Montreal businesswoman ("Bright Precious" is her Chinese name). A third-generation Canadian, the teenage Wong embraced campus radicalism at Montreal's McGill University by translating herself into what she would later call a "black, ruling Marxist." Her socialist beliefs seemed a natural destination, and in 1972 she became one of the first Westerners allowed to study in Main China. Wong's initial task was to learn the language of her embassy. Her eventual fluency, along with her ability to pass for a local, would serve her well 16 years later when she landed a job as the Chinese correspondent for *The Globe and Mail*. And China allowed her to develop a complex relationship with the Middle Kingdom.

The book is blessed with a naturally dramatic narrative spine: Wong's arrival term in 1978 in China coincides with the tumultuous final bid to defend Mao Tse-tung and the emergence of the new order of Deng Xiaoping. *Globe* reporter Wong was based in Beijing from 1988 to 1994, made her an eyewitness to the Tiananmen Square massacre, as well as the subsequent, and



Wong, a black, ruling Marxist at first, she writes that the guns at Tiananmen Square killed my last illusions about China

ongoing, evolution of China into a society of conspicuous consumption and ever more conspicuous inequalities. The book also chronicles the private drama of Wong's odyssey from youthful zealot to mature observer. A true believer, she once became a professor and his wife in to the audience for asking her help in getting a daughter to Canada (Wong never learned of their fate). Returning to China as a journalist served as partial atonement for accidents like these

"In the 1970s," she writes in the book, "I had sometimes deliberately lived so evil, seen so evil and spoken so evil. Now in a small way, I wanted to make amends."

For Wong, who spent most of the 1980s working as a *World American*-based business reporter for various newspapers, making amends started with her coverage of the massacre in Beijing. She watched the army's assault on the student enclave at

Tiananmen Square first from the square itself, and then—on the terrible night of June 4, 1989, gave way to a still more terrible next day—from a balcony in the nearby Beijing Hotel. Her blow-by-blow account of the successive assaults of the army, and of the unarmed crowds who rushed the soldiers until they were mowed down, is among the best on record.

"The guns at Tiananmen Square killed my last illusions about China," she writes. Her post-Tiananmen pieces on the dire conditions in rural areas—the selling of babies, the reappearance of prostitution, and, most of all, on the Chinese piling and the phalanx of obscenity—testify to the thoroughness of Wong's make-over. In isolation, these articles often made for uncomfortable newspaper reading, back to back in *And China Awaits*, and supplemented with details of the rigors of investigative journalism, they constitute a remarkable window onto contemporary Chinese society.

But Wong the journalist is not simply a crusader. Her trademark humor and quickness are on display throughout the memoir. When not referring to her husband, an American draft dodger turned businessman she lived out in Beijing, as "Marxism" (a check) "Shanghai," an emerging in a love of wordplay—a local shop is the "inconsequence store"—she is serving up an account of the pain-riveting operation of the "delicately named" Dr. Ling. Of her stint at the *Globe* residence in Beijing, she muses: "It was poetic justice that an ex-Marxist like me be consigned to manage four Chinese servants. I paid their salaries, and they bowed me down."

During her stint as a journalist in China, much was made in Canada of Wong's talent for getting stories otherwise unavailable to most Western journalists. In a sense, *And China Awaits* confirms the asset of first: Wong also qualifies as a university dormitory as an official, university of two stately, wacky, a student act to talk with the Canadian reporter, posing as a translator in the glib province of Guangxi she convinces someone to tell her where the prison facilities are located, and then a lovely shade taste

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BOOKS

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Still, the best chance as to why Wang's writings about China are so original can be found in both the self-deprecating tone of *Red China Blues* and in her epic struggle to abandon the ideals of Mao's totalitarian paradise. Both qualities are typical not of a Western journalist, but of a Chinese intellectual. Wang writes with such empathy about Chinese people less because she likes them than because she is like them, and can identify with their unique sensibility. A lack of distance between a reporter and her subject is usually considered a professional liability. In Wang's case, the opposite holds true: her intimacy allows for greater insight, her bias for a deeper understanding.

Wang, now a senior features reporter at *The Globe and Mail* based in Toronto, is at once ruralist and born-and-bred her days as a Marxist. "I was coming from an environment [in middle-class Montreal] with so few problems that I'd magnified them out of proportion," the 39-year-old journalist told *Maclean's* in an interview last week. Her first love in Beijing, she found herself in a gradually skewed setting. "China was hermetically sealed back then," she says. "Everyone seemed to agree with the government. Everyone had a rationale for going along."

Though it took nearly two decades, Wang's political views have undergone a complete reversal. "First, I thought total liberation was great," she says. "Then I decided it was a necessary evil for a country like China. Finally, I decided the people didn't need that kind of government. They weren't like us. They could think and act for themselves."

She confesses to a love-hate relationship with China. "I feel a lot of affection for the Chinese," Wang says. "On the other hand, they can also be dishonest. When you know someone too well, you become easily annoyed by their shortcomings." Being back in Canada suits her fine, especially as the mother to two young boys, the 10-year-old Ben and two-year-old Sam. "The first thing my husband and I did when we returned in 1994 was take out memberships at the Royal Ontario Museum, the Ontario Science Centre, and the Metro Zoo," she laughs. "Just being able to bring the kids to a quiet park seemed a miracle."

True to her profession, what Jan Wong knows most about China are the great news stories. "Journalists in Toronto have to work to find things to write about," she says jokingly. "In China, there were so many amazing stories I couldn't get to half of them. The staff people were doing was so slow! All I had to do was copy it down. I knew readers back in Canada would be cracking up."

CHARLES FORAN

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Books

New Age journey

A time traveller finds solace in the past

THE ANCESTRAL SUITCASE

By Sylvia Fraser
(Key Porter, 247 pages, \$32.95)

Sylvia Fraser opens her new novel, *The Ancestral Suitcase*, with an eye-opening anecdote: The heroine, Nora Lodge, realises that her letter-stranded mother, Ellen, died precisely 38 years after her own first day of life and her grandfather Flora's last. The coincidences—and mysteries—multiply as Nora, an inhibited university professor, sorts through forgotten photos and mementoes in the empty family home in Hamilton. She finds an old suitcase that is identical to one she has just purchased. After a tumble down a flight of stairs that leaves her temporarily unconscious, Nora and the battered suitcase are transported back in time to the English village of Barrow, on June 23, 1913. Her journey to the past soon engulfs her in murder, suspense and erotic passion, but Fraser's novel is more New Age adventure than historical melodrama.

Nora's time travel becomes a psychological quest; she delves into the family's past in an attempt to come to terms with her troubled relationship with her mother. It all so takes her into the territory of the paranormal—a subject that Fraser first explored in her 1982 bestselling work, *The Book of Strangers*, recently established in paperback as *The Quest for the Fourth Monkey*. The heroine, intelligent and skeptical, at first seeks a logical explanation for her bizarre leap through time. But she gradually surrenders to the experience, pondering what she calls the "unprovable possibilities" of synchronicity, karma and reincarnation.

Fraser grounds the supernatural elements of *The Ancestral Suitcase* in a richly detailed portrait of Victorian England. The sights and sounds of Barrow—the dark, oppressive inn, the noisy street hawkers and the scent of clover at the surrounding lead mine—are vividly and sensuously evoked. Mixing history and psychology with an alternative view of a "holistic" approach to New Age notions into an entertaining package.

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Broadcasting Crisis at the CBC

In the controversial Juneau report on the future of the CBC, a key recommendation focused on the need for dramatic change within the corporation. Citing a radically altered broadcast environment characterized by severe funding cutbacks, new technology and a multi-channeled audience, the report, released in January, warned that "the CBC and its unions will simply have to find a new way of working together to reduce costs and to guarantee the corporation's long-term survival." These words took on a new urgency last week as federal mediators, CBC arbitrators and representatives from three unions representing nearly 7,000 CBC employees worked to avert a potentially devastating strike or lockout. Either scenario would disrupt CBC radio and television operations across the country—except for French-language services in Quebec and Montreal, N.B., where unions have separate contracts—and air hosts, reporters, cameramen, clerks and security guards pulled off the job. The network would be left to air reruns and shows, such as *Hockey Night in Canada*, that can be produced by management. Just as importantly, it would cast a dark shadow over the future of public broadcasting in Canada.

Both sides declared a news blackout on the complex negotiations in midweek. But spokesmen confirmed that the main sticking point was not wages but a practice known as contracting-out—in which the CBC purchases programming and services from private sources rather than producing those shows with its own, ununionized, personnel. The CBC was negotiating to remove existing limits on contracting-out in order to give it a free hand in deciding what is to be produced in-house and what is to be farmed out. That, according to union leaders, would mean layoffs for its members and a diminishment of the CBC's role as a public broadcaster. "The CBC wants to outsource everything, and we can't give them that," said Arnold Kupper, vice-president of the Canadian Media Guild, representing 2,500 journalists, producers, editors and other workers. "There is more at stake here than our jobs. If the CBC's role as a public broadcaster is changing, then that should be discussed in Parliament."

For its part, the CBC maintains that while it has no intention of contracting out all production, it needs more flexibility to deal with declining revenues from government that have left the corporation suffer-

ing a shortfall of \$180 million by 1994-1995. "We are always trying to provide the CBC through the back door," said spokesman Tom Carson. "There will still be in-house production—we would not contract out *The National*, for example. All we are saying is we're going to continue to contract out when it is clearly to do so. It does not mean we are shaping everything out the door before us."

Contracting-out is mainly a television issue as most radio fare is produced in-

house. The popular TV comedy shows *Royal Canadian Air Force* and *This Hour Has 22 Minutes*, as well as *NewsWorld's Planete White Line*, are examples of co-productions involving both the corporation and independents (with the CBC providing crews or studios or both) and fall into the contracted-out category. *North of 60* and *Road to Avonlea* are produced entirely by private companies and sold to the network. Certain in-house shows, such as the documentary series *Witness*, have ever-CBC staff who acquire most of the contents from independent filmmakers while retaining editorial control.



Scene from *This Hour Has 22 Minutes*, disagreement over how much to use private producers

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Labor strife threatens the public network

Union proposals initially included setting a 25-per-cent cap on the amount of programming that could be contracted-out—a formula observed at the publicly owned British Broadcasting Corp.—but so far CBC negotiators were unwilling to consent to a specific limit.

CBC going to consist of a shop front that hires and buys services and programs from non-CBC people? The staff need to know the extent to which this is going to happen."

Collaborative Murray, one of the three authors of the Juneau report, notes that contracting-out is only one aspect of the CBC's collective agreements that requires an overhaul. "There is a need to develop a culture of innovation that can respond quickly and cost-effectively to the competition outside, to declining parliamentary grants and to diminishing ad revenues," she says. "And there is no question that, in the past, collective agreements have represented a significant barrier to innovation." While the unions have indicated a willingness to loosen jurisdictional restrictions over who can do which job within and when, she says that "there is still a long way to go." As the mediation continued, both sides knew that resolving their differences would be only a first step in ensuring the survival of the 80-year-old institution.

Just don't call her babe



Lee: surely the sinner is meant to be a sinner

Pamela Lee wears a tight corset for the big screen

BARB WIRE
Directed by David Hogan

She gives us a taste in front of a crowd of 150,000 male cinematic page One of the boys, a fat man in a suit, yells at her to show more of her generous proportions. "Take it all off, babe," he screams. *Pital* winks. Still in corset mode, the dancer graciously removes one of her high heels. Then, she burles at the fast-mouth, bawling the studio in his forehead. The crowd cheers, and Barb Wire—sexy, bar owner and gun-toting pleasure girl—struts off the stage, mouthing: "I see more people in the bar!"

So begins *Barb Wire*, a smart-alecky, if somewhat flimsy, rendition of the familiar post-apocalyptic adventure movie. It is one of those movies that many will find easy to dislike, not least because it marks the feature film debut of Pamela Anderson Lee, the Canadian-born Baywatch star who, critics say, has become an international phenomenon thanks primarily to her ample headdress—and her willingness to expose it. True, *Barb Wire* is no *Naked* *Barb*. Then again, to criticize the movie and, by extension, Lee for being politically incorrect may be taking both too seriously. After all, *Barb Wire* is so over-the-top that it just has to be satire. Doesn't it?

Consider the plot, inspired by the comic book of the same name. The year is 2017, and the Second American Civil War rages between ill-equipped rebels and the remnants of an evil U.S. government called the Congressional Directorate. (In one of the movie's rare

little touches, *American* money is practically worthless—but Canadian dollars are like gold.) Barb Wire is an over-the-top without a cause, litany by her quick wit and kick-assing skills in the free city of Steel Harbor. Her turn-on: submachine guns, tattoos, Wild Turkey Turn-of-the-millade plays.

Suddenly, her simple, violent life becomes complicated when her former lover (Gregory Marshall) turns up with his baby wife (Victoria Rowell) of the soap opera *The Young and the Restless*. While the distasteful Cal Fryer (Steve Buscemi) goes home, Barb must help the duo escape Steel Harbor into the relative peace and quiet of—when elad—Canada.

As the leather-clad Barb, Lee seems surprisingly comfortable on the big screen—even in her 17-inch corset. And she looks every bit a comic-book heroine as she struts her leopardskin figure through slickly lit, gaudy and blood-spouting gore. Director David Hogan, meanwhile, makes the most of his star's assets, playing the camera over Lee with all the subtlety of an *Acropolis* video. And yet *Barb Wire* also tries to be smart, slipping in references to *Chaplin* while pelting him at testosterone-driven adjectives such as *Manly*. In all, *Barb Wire* is an odd mix of hip-wit and cheesecake, treading a fine line between mindless fun and cross-exploitation. Kind of like Lee herself.

JOE CHIDLEY

Last rites and a first love

THE PALLBEARER
Directed by Matt Reeves

It is a destructively '90s version of the time-honored coming-of-age movie, an update of *The Graduate* for the slacker set. In *The Pallbearer*, David Schwimmer (*Friends*) plays Tom Thompson, a 25-year-old rebbish who just cannot grow up. An unemployed architect, he lives at home with his eccentric mother (Carol Kane) in a kind of extended adolescence—he even keeps a Grade 12 yearbook tucked under his bunk-bed mattress. Tom still pins for his high-school sweetheart, Julie (Gwyneth Paltrow), whom he has not seen in years. Then, he gets a call from a mysterious woman (Barbara Hershey), who tells him that her son—obviously his old high-school buddy—has committed suicide, and asks whether he would attend the funeral. Tom agrees. The catch: he has no idea who the guy is. At the same time, the heartbreak happens in Tom's life. The catch: she can't remember him.

As Tom waxes between coming to (in every sense of the word) Mrs. Abernathy and pursuing the woman of his pubescent dreams, *The Pallbearer* manages to be emotionally complex and darkly funny. The supporting cast is excellent. Paltrow, especially, is captivating as Tom's love interest.



Paltrow (left), Schwimmer: darkly funny

Schwimmer, meanwhile, is his first movie-starring role, plays much the same character he does as *Friends*. But he makes the most of both his cool expressions (giddy happy and gorkly confused). The funny thing is, it works, making *The Pallbearer* a cine money well worth attending.



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Theatre

Melodies, maladies

A show about pianists hits the right notes

2 PIANOS, 4 HANDS

Created and performed by Ted Dykstra and Richard Greenblatt

Two baldy-groomed pianists face each other on a otherwise empty stage. Their opposite wings appear two gentlemen in tux. They bow to the audience and take their seats behind the keyboards. But something is wrong. One of the performers (Richard Greenblatt) is trying to mouth a message to his partner (Ted Dykstra), who glances back at him. *Alors*, the capacity audience at Toronto's Tarragon Theatre is taking—and another winning performance of *2 Pianos, 4 Hands* is under way. The two-man play by Greenblatt and Dykstra has proven such a critical and box-office hit in Toronto that its cross-Canada tour seems destined to turn

into a triumphal march. The show will run at the Great Canadian Theatre Company in Ottawa from May 11 to June 1, and later travels to North Haley, Ques., back to the Tarragon, then on to Calgary, Saskatoon, Halifax, Winnipeg, Victoria, Regina and Montreal.

2 Pianos, 4 Hands may well be the finest two-man show Canada has produced since John Gray's *Billy Bishop Goes to War*. Incredibly, it covers a range between liberality and not-reinforcing sadness—and it does so with a wit and awareness that never lets up. The play tells Dykstra's and Greenblatt's own stories: both studied classical piano as children, both had to eventually give up their dreams of becoming concert

pianists. *2 Pianos, 4 Hands* follows them from their early years of agonizing through solos to their final, catastrophic confrontation with the limits of their ambition and talent. And there is lots of music on the way. The two performers may not be professional musicians (Greenblatt is primarily a theatre director, Dykstra is an actor who recently drew noise as Cosmo Kavin in the Toronto production of *Timothy*), but both play the piano extremely well. The show flows by on a melody of classics from Bach to Chopin, as well as many popular hits, including the inevitable *Heart and Soul* by Hoagy Carmichael.

And though it has just two actors, *2 Pianos, 4 Hands* is crammed with variety. The seemingly strenuous scenes drop up several offbeat piano teachers, as well as assorted parents and old Ted McFetridge (Dykstra), the comically sloppy creator of an annual Toronto music festival. Both actors accomplish their transformations into other roles without the help of props or costume changes. But what is thrilling is not just the consummate impersonations of Dykstra and Greenblatt, but the quickness with which their audience follows their changes. Like all the best live theatre, *2 Pianos, 4 Hands* generates a vigorous, unapologetic partnership across the keyboard.

At its deepest level, the show explores the pain and effort required to pass on cultural knowledge from one generation to another, and it asks a very important question about whether the quest is worth it. The play's racing finale suggests an answer: Ted and Richard—now in their mid-30s, and pretty much resigned to their futility to become keyboard stars—play their way through the last movement of Bach's *D minor Piano Concerto* and as the harrowing strains of the piece fill the theatre, it becomes clear that their struggles—which, in a sense, are the struggles of everyone who has ever tried to learn an art or a sport—have become splendid fruit. They are in deep connection with the currents of great art, and that, suggests *2 Pianos, 4 Hands*, is a success beyond price.

Dykstra (left), Greenblatt: failed dreams of concert pianists



JOHN REMBOISE



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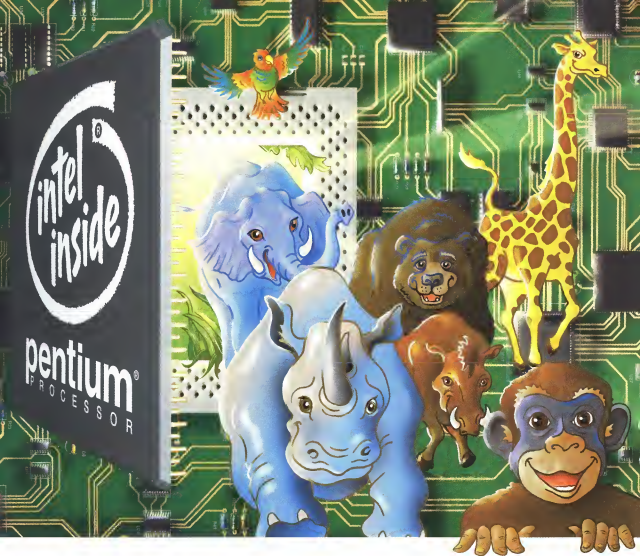
Lee wishes that he could phone his friends, watch movies, and do his homework on his home computer.



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